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ROLL OF HONOUR.

In Memoriam.

CATHIE—In ever-loving memory of my dear son, Second Lieut. James Cathie, Lieutenant, R.F.C., accidentally killed flying July 11th, 1917.
—His fond loving mother, brother, and sisters.

KERR—In loving memory of Robert Goodman Kerr, killed in action, near Lens, July 15th, 1916.

BIRTH.

CERAGHTY—July 9, 1919, at 14 The Mall, Clontarf, to Mrs. and Mr. J. C. Geraghty, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARBER and BRENNAN—July 2, 1919, at St. Patrick's Church, Phibsborough, by special licence, Joseph Mary Barber, B.A., Vet. Lieutenant, Royal Munster Fusiliers, son of the Very Reverend Father Barber, C.M., Thomas Francis, only son of the late John J. Barber, to Bridget Frances, third eldest daughter of the late John Brennan, both of this city. Australian papers please copy.

EGAN and KING—June 29, 1919, at St. Mary's Church, Grimsby, by the Rev. Canon O'Donohoe, Lieutenant Nicholas J. Egan, M.C., Royal Irish Fusiliers, eldest son of the late J. J. Egan, J.P., and Mrs. Egan, 12 Longford ter., Monkstown, to Ivy, widow of the late Captain H. King Gore Regiment.

GRIFFIN and YRRELL—June 30, 1919, at Donaghcumper Church, Arklow, by the Rev. G. Gosselin, assisted by the Rev. R. E. Gentleman, Lieut. Harold Griffin, Irish Guards, son of Mr. Goldsmith Ice, Bray, to May, eldest daughter of the late Captain G. Tyrrell, and Mrs. Yrrell, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.

GUING and PROUDMAN—July 2, 1919, at St. Matthew's Church, Blackrock, Kingstown, by the Rev. F. Murphy, P.P., John, third son of Christopher and Mrs. Guing, Edenderry, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Mrs. Proudman, Edenderry.

HAMILTON and HADDEN—July 7, 1919, at Donaghcumper Church, Frederick Hamilton, Lieut. Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of the late William Hamilton, Ballynahone, Portadown, to Evelyne Anglin Hadden, daughter of the late Rev. John Hadden, Rector, Warrenpoint.

HEVERIN and FOY—June 25, 1919, at Professional Church, Ballybrack, by Canon Doyle, P.P., V.F., Joyce Cliff, Caterham, Surrey, eldest daughter of the late John Foy, Ansford, Co. Kildare.

DEATHS.

AMERY—July 10, 1919, at his residence, 12 Rathgar Road, Dublin, for a number of years on the staff of the Gaiety Theatre. Deeply regretted by his loving wife and children. Funeral arrangements later.

BEGLEY—July 9, 1919, at Nursing Home, Harcourt Street, Dublin, late Secretary Cleary and Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral to Glasnevin Cemetery at Church, after 9 a.m. Mass, Friday, 11th inst.

FINCH WHITE—July 8, 1919, after a few days' illness, Constance Frederica, dearly beloved wife of Arthur White, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of 23 Vanbrugh Terrace, Blackheath, London, and Kinloch, Killaloe, and daughter of the late Colonel Finch White, 85th (King's Light Infantry).

HERON—July 10, 1919, suddenly, at the Church of Training College, Kildare st., Hannah C., beloved sister of John J. and Mary Heron, of Rathgar, Dublin. Very deeply regretted. Funeral private. No flowers.

KINGSTON—July 8, 1919, at his residence, Ballyvolane House, Cork, Samuel Kingston, aged 84 years. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing family.

KNOX—July 9, 1919, at Castle Rea, Killala, John Valentine, eldest son of the late Valentine Knox, of Rathfarnham, aged 64. Funeral strictly private.

MAHER—July 9, 1919, at Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, Mary, aged 55. Rest in peace. Funeral from 50 Nicholas and Mons., Galway, after 8.30 Mass.

MEDLICOTT—July 10, 1919, at Nursing Home, Harcourt Street, Edward Medlicott, Esq., of Dunmurry, Co. Antrim, J.P., Dunmurry. Funeral private.

O'DONOGHUE—July 9, 1919, at his residence, Ashbourne Court, Athlone, Florence, fourth son of the late Joseph O'Donoghue, of the Connaught Rangers, Indian Mutiny and Crimea (Sebastopol), in his 70th year. Funeral from Dunkellin Church, Athlone, on Friday (this day), at 10 o'clock mass and time

HALF PRICE

FOR TO-DAY ONLY we are clearing in one section of our Warehouse oddments in Blouses, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery, Cotton Coats and Skirts, Bathing Costumes, Children's Frocks, and a few odd Children's Costumes. The number of each is limited, and when sold cannot be repeated. These goods are in one section of our Warehouse only, and cannot be sent on approval or exchanged.

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AUSTIN Four Seater, 1914, 10/14 H.P., touring body, privately owned, only driven by lady, new tyres and tubes, five brass wheels, all lamps, generally new trim and finish, simple, two hoods, C.A.V. equipment, first class condition, price £485, or nearest.—Major, 58 Marlborough road, Donnybrook. T

A AUSTIN 20 Tourer, 1919, for sale at £900; also Ford Van, 1919, for sale at £300.—Apply Secretary, Irish Automobile Co., Ltd., Dawson street. T

DE Dion, 10 H.P., four-seater, touring; perfectly new condition throughout; 600 miles; fitted with Dunlop tyres and tubes, in splendid order. Owner going to Motor Show.—Apply 2 Wellington road, Donnybrook. T

DELIVERING 16 Argyll Car for Sale; immediate inspection invited.—Apply Argyll Motors (1914), Ltd., Grafton street, Dublin.

FORD Sale, '18 Fordson Tractor, 4 cyl., very smart, capable of great speed; cost Dublin.—Z 5904, Cuf," Dublin.

FOR Sale, 1919 Ford Car; seen by appointment.—Apply 1906, Irish Times office.

FOR Sale, a splendid 15 h.p. Minerva Landaulette, in perfect order; cheap.—Apply 1911, this office.

FOR Sale, 1913 Dermot, 10/12 h.p., in perfect running order; price £200.—Apply 1913, this office.

FOR Sale, Rover Five Seater, as new; beautiful Car, with splendid running qualities; Dunlop tyres, spare wheel, Autocrat hood, speedometer, tin lamps; has cost £1,000; will sell £600 cash.—Apply 1914, this office; open for appointment.—Z 4153, Rover," this office. A

FOR Sale, Hodgson Boat Body, 20 ft. long, electric lights, self starter, electric horn, four new Dunlop tyres and spare wheel, Watford engine, 30 h.p.—Apply 1907, Monkstown, Fermoy, Co. Cork. A

HUPMOBILE Coupe, complete, perfect condition.—The Dublin Motor Co., Ltd., Pembroke road, Dublin. T

MARLBOROUGH Car, 1912, for sale, four seater, 15/20 h.p.; fitted with Dunlop tyres and tubes.—Apply 1911, this office. A

MOTOR 25/30 Chassis for sale, with Dunlop tyres, 880 x 120; Moore st., between 6 and 8 o'clock. A

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.

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PRINCESS, two seater, 10-12 horse power, electric lights and self starter, Dunlop tyres, price £250.—1902, Irish Times. T

MOTOR Princess, this office.

PHOENIX Six Seater Tonic for Hire.—E. M. Dunlop, The Grange, Malahide.

DANIARD, 12 h.p., Landaulette, in first class order, £850.—Z 3991, Parkland, Irish Times. T

DERBY, 11/22, new November, 1916, three seater and dickey, electric light, painted red, new paint 1918, new tyres, mileage moderate, price £450.—Apply 1916, this office.

GUINNESS Car, Hillman-Sole Agent, McTaggart, 30 South King st.

HUMBER, 1913 Four Light Car, magneto, three speed and reverse, hood, screen, spare tyres; £150.—Z 1633, the Irish Times. T

SALE, Bedford Bench Motor, perfect condition. Bench, this office.

THE Motor Garage an (Same Co., Ltd., 180 Great Brunswick st., have some commissioned to Sell a 15 h.p. Daimler Landaulette, in first class running order, with Dunlop tyres, Wellington upholstery.

TWO Rudard Rapier Chassis, complete, but ready for repairs; no reasonable offer refused.—Apply 1907, this office.

VULCAN Landaulette, 15/20, upholstered Bedford cord; any trial given.—W 1777, this office; Portobello.

WOLSELEY Landaulette, 16/20, 1920 type, 1912, not done 5,000 miles; privately owned; perfect condition throughout.—W 1705, this office.

WOLSELEY 16-20 H.P., late 1913, five seater touring body, electric lighting, detachable wheels and spare wheel, speedometer; all complete, good condition; £350.—Apply 1913, this office.

10-12 BELSIZE, 2-3 seater, late 1915 (7615), 3 owner driven, perfect condition, mechanical and bodywork; expert examination invited; 500 gns.—Z 5919, Motor," this office.

12 H.P. Talbot Five Seater Touring Car, recently overhauled and remodelled; Thompson's Motor Car Lite and Self-Starter, Dunlop tyres, spare wheel, lighting set, etc.; price £400.—Thompson's Motor Car Lite and Self-Starter, Dunlop tyres, spare wheel, lighting set, etc.; price £400.—Thompson's Motor Car Co., 137 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. T

15 H.P. Singer Four Seater for Sale, with lighting and starting; good condition; £375.—Apply Mr. Twaite, Ltd., North Strand Canal quay.

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

1913 RAOH, A1 condition, Bosch mag., tyres good, Raglan awning, newly painted, trial.—Rathgar Garage, Rathgar avenue, Dublin.

1914 FORD, electric lighting, new tyres, Stepney wheel, A1 condition; trial.—Rathgar Garage, Rathgar avenue, Dublin.

WANTED.

A GOOD, reliable Secondhand Motor Car Wanted; about 20 h.p.; price W 1569, this office. A

MOTOR Car Wanted as a bargain, one needing repairs.—W 1704, this office.

WE WANT FOUR UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CARS for cash. Kindly send us all particulars of your Car, either large or small.—PULLAR PHILIPS, Limited, NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN.

WANTED, a good up-to-date Two-seater Motor Car, 20/30 h.p. Twin, coupe; forward and shelter.—W 1695, this office.

WANTED immediately, Two Seater Car, 10 or 12 h.p., not earlier than 1914; Four Seater Touring Car considered only if otherwise favourable. Write full particulars and price to Thomas, Baltymaun, Newbridge. T

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A1"—NEW Imperial Jap—Rock your cosse; 1919 Model now, early delivery; Secondhand Models, Indian, Harley Davidson, etc., all specially tuned and tested. Wards Bros., 142, Lr. Dorset st. T

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ADVANCE on Sale, Bikes, Cars, Jewels—German, new Pawnbroker, Whitworth st., opposite Four Courts.

A NEW 1919 Combination wicker Sidecar Bicycle, as built for Lord Lorty; cost £110; offers £100.—Irish Times office.

A MOTOR Bike, 3½ H.P. Jap, and Sidecar, Sale, R. Keach's, Auctioneer, Beaufort's Walk, Ardee.

A ROYAL Enfield Motor Cycle, 2½ h.p., countershaft, clutch; in perfect order; economical and fast.—Secret, Mount Merrion.

TRIUMPH Motor Cycle, 3½ horse power, new condition, 1918 model, £135.—Irish Times office, Cork.

TWO new supply from Stock a limited number of Dunlop Combinett Sidecars—Wallen, Trinity st. Garage, Dublin.

2½ DOUGLAS, perfect order, Bosch mag.; guaranteed; W 1395, this office.

3½ H.P. Singleseat Motor Cycle for Sale; can be seen by appointment.—W 1571, this office.

WANTED.

MOTOR Cycle or Combination Wanted, or small Car; must be cheap.—W 1701, this office.

MOTOR Combination Wanted, one of good Side Mount make.—W 1706, this office. A

WANTED, Motor Bicycle, recent stroke, Douglas or other first class make; must be in new condition.—Thomas Hutchings, Ballybrack, Wayside. A

WANTED, Side-Car, Combination; suitable for B.S.A. Motor Cycle for its own use.—W 1703, this office.

LORRIES, VANS; MOTOR & STEAM HAULAGE.

A SHENKURST, Williams, and Co., Ltd., 15 Talbot Place, Sheriff st., Dublin; Phone 1430; Tel. address, Ashen.

A 4-TON Commer Motor Lorry, in excellent order. All fast body with long chassis, suitable for chara-banc; for Sale.—The Motor Co., Waterford, Ltd., Dublin. A

FOR Hire, reliable 5 Ton Coledon Lorry. For terms apply Arthur Miller, Fish Merchant, Quay, Howth.

MOTOR Driver disengaged, private or commercial; first class character; 7 years' experience.—Reply, stating wages, Z 4010, Driver," this office.

MOTOR Driver, disengaged, married, experience, wants job in Dublin; first class character.—W 1512, this office.

YOUNG Man Wants Job, Motor Driving; A.S.P. certificate.—W 1564, this office.

DISENGAGED.

AMERICAN Automobile Mechanic, 10 years' control of motor service, desires good position.—W 1732, this office.

CHAUFFEUR disengaged; 10 years' experience; excellent references; single man; Protestant.—W 1431, this office.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, Protestant, married; understands horses, useful man; highest references.—Chauffeur, Carrowreilan, Skerries, Sligo. T

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CHAUFFEUR desires position as Motor Driver, van or lorry, in Dublin; 12 years present place. Address 7 Z 5854, Motor," this office.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, 14 years' practical experience, Protestant.—Z 4143, Chauffeur," this office.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener—Young married man desires situation, Protestant.—Z 4143, Chauffeur," this office.

DEMOBILISED Soldier, sturdy, desires position as chauffeur; good reference; country preferred.—W 1784, this office.

GENTLEMAN'S Chauffeur recommends his Chauffeur; exceptional character.—W 1587, this office.

GROOM Chauffeur wishes situation; married, Protestant; good driver and groom; thoroughly reliable; well furnished house.—Z 4108, Groom," this office.

MOTOR Driver, disengaged; private or commercial; any lorry or car; free when suited.—W 1586, this office.

WANTED.

MOTOR Cycle or Combination Wanted, or small Car; must be cheap.—W 1701, this office.

MOTOR Combination Wanted, one of good Side Mount make.—W 1706, this office. A

WANTED, Motor Bicycle, recent strokes, Douglas or other first class make; must be in new condition.—Thomas Hutchings, Ballybrack, Wayside. A

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MOTOR Driver, disengaged, married, experience, wants job in Dublin; first class character.—W 1512, this office.

YOUNG Man Wants Job, Motor Driving; A.S.P. certificate.—W 1564, this office.

BODIES.

WANTED, Four Seater, Secondhand, Body to fit 20 h.p. Fiat Chassis; height, sitting price, age, and make, to—Z 4065, Motor," this office.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

FOR Sale, 815 x 105 Dunlop Grooved Cover and Tube, brand new and fast, perfect; what offers?—W 1662, this office.

WANTED, three 32 x 4 Non-Skid Motor Covers and Tubes; state make, price, condition.—18 Stamer st. A

BICYCLES.

"A1"—NO shortage of Pedal Cycles; hundreds to choose from; Gents' Roadsters, Ladies', Juveniles; Ben's Carrier Tricycles and Bicycles; Repairs and Accessories; Bicycle Boys, Limited, Thomas, 20 to 27 Aungier st. T

A TTRACTIVE Secondhand Bicycles, Secondhand Cycles now reduced as follows:—Standards from £15 (5) to £13 13/; A1 Weather Models from £16 16/ to £13 13/.—Rose Motor Co., 16/20 Parnell st. T

Hundreds of Secondhand Cycles, all makes, also equally attractive terms; exchanges; call or write.—Bicycle Depot, 128 Sherrard street. Factory, 56, Rathmines road. T

BICYCLE Sale, Gent's Roadster, Dunlop tyres, detachable wheel, Lucas lamps.—Irish Times office.

ERNEST Miles sells cheaper than English mills by cutting a Pension James Cycle; large consignments just to hand, 24-14 1/4; cash, or 5/- deposit and 12 instalments of 6/-.—Sole Agent, Stevens' Cycle Depot, Aston's quay, Dublin.

LADY'S Bicycle, almost new, for Sale. Can be seen at 97 Leinster road, Rathmines.

LADY'S Secondhand Humber, Gent's Rudeich, three speed and reverse hub, Dunlop tyres.—Irish Times office.

LEMMIER, Limerick and Attic Cycles, all High Grade; Repairs and Accessories.—Lemmier, Limerick. T

SPORTING NEWS.

LIMERICK JUNCTION MEETING—YESTERDAY.

SECOND DAY.

Yesterday's racing suffered by comparison with the previous day's, but the weather being again of a genial character, the outing proved enjoyable. Backers' luck continued over the first two races, which fell to odds-on favourites, and following a walk-over in the next race, Happy Hours, by winning the Moderate Plate, completed the ninth score in succession for the punters. Bush Kirkharle and Yorkshire Lad, the only runners for the Directors' Plate, jumped the hurdles badly, and the latter being almost down half a mile from home, Kirkharle had no difficulty in winning. Saxham Prince treated his moderate opponents in the Welter Plate with scant respect, and once taking the lead half a mile from home was never afterwards approached. Mr. E. Desmond had Changed Times and Monsieur Thomas in readiness for the Sprinters' Plate, but when it was decided not to run Glaskregel Slip, he withdrew Changed Times, and allowed Monsieur Thomas to walk over. Happy Hours looked like having troubled Mr. Edgar's Gambler in the Moderate Plate, but the latter jumped the rails and fell at the entrance to the straight, giving D. Ward a bad fall, from which he sustained slight concussion. Of the remaining candidates for the Hadriel and Tully, the fancied candidates for the Norrison Steeplechase, both fell, the former at the first fence, and the latter, who was leading at the second last. With the pace not pronounced, time, at the second last. With the pace not pronounced, time, at the second last. With the pace not pronounced, time,

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Pillow Cases, just

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for 10. Rooney (2 for 5) and Hathaway also bowled well. Tourelton (1 for 43) and Semple (1 for 23) got the wickets for the

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY.
Regiment v. 3rd Lancashire Regiment (at Royal League). Leinster Senior, Rathmines.

N UNIVERSITY v. WILTS REGIMENT—Both fixed for the College Park yesterday, but played, the latter team failing to put in

STOWN PARK v. CASTLE PARK—This match was played at Monkstown, and ended in a draw. For Monkstown Park (by 4 runs), Score for Park, 50 and

BOXING.

ED MATCH BETWEEN McGOORTY AND BECKETT.
Martin Fitzgerald has posted with *Sporting Life*, £200 on behalf of Eddie McGoorty to £100, on behalf of Eddie McGoorty to match with Joe Beckett, the English heavyweight champion. It now only remains for the representatives of the two boxers to appoint a meeting at which the match, which, if it could be arranged in Dublin, would prove a great attraction.

SPORTING NEWS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

THE "IRISH TIMES" COLUMN FOR NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

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The Epic Story of the Old Contemptibles, Territorials, and Indian Army in France.

TRUTH: "A running personal commentary on the performances of the chief actors in the first scene of the great war drama, in which he took so leading a part and distinguished a part. . . . It is a volume of fascinating interest, which tells us much that we wanted to know."

FIELD: "1914." French in those dark days, was called upon to work wonders—one might almost say miracles—with inadequate material, and that he did, and did it well, marks him out as a fine soldier, and one who will ever deserve well of his country, and to be ever held in affectionate regard."

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IRELAND'S VANISHING OPPORTUNITY.

By T. W. ROLLESTON.

With letter entitled "Ireland: A Solution," by Mr. George Moore.

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A TRILOGY.

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The Science of Health; The Difficulties of the Housing Problem; Industrial Progress and Prosperity. Price, 1/- net. Post free, 1/1½.

DUBLIN: THE TALBOT PRESS, LTD., AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Books of the Week.

ELIZABETHAN ULSTER.

Lord Ernest Hamilton's story of Elizabethan Ulster is an excellent account of a very tangled period of Irish history. That the author should be absolutely without prejudice is not to be expected. However he has made use of it, every historian and student of affairs, Irish particularly, has a standpoint. But the most bigoted partisan will not convict Lord Ernest Hamilton of suppression of any material facts, or of any overt pleading, such as the making of political capital out of events several centuries old. Scores of men, and a few women, walk across his stage, but all are presented dispassionately. The author has no heroes, Irish or English. In fact, we should not be surprised if his final award on the men of that time played important parts in the struggle for dominance in Ireland, or either side, should be that, judged by modern standards, there was scarcely one honest, merciful, and Christian-like man among them. The chiefs ravaged one another's territory; they waylaid, imprisoned, and murdered inconvenient rivals and enemies; and they oppressed their tenants brutally. One of them, Neil Garv, the Black Irishtown is mine, and, were there but one cow in the country, that cow I take, and use as mine own. . . . For my people, they are my subjects. I punish, exact, cut, and hang there and whenever I list."

As in the Scottish Highlands during the clan stage, so in Ulster and in Ireland generally, the main business of the chiefs and their retainers was fighting and cattle-reiving. Had these quarrelsome gentry only broken one another's heads it would have mattered little, but, unfortunately for the peasant population, they preferred the less dangerous pastime of cattle-raiding. It was the chief's duty to see that they were not, one they burnt, his corn they cut down. The peasant was invariably the chief sufferer under whatever chieftain. Shane O'Neill returning from a cattle-raid, into Donegal, where he seized several thousand cattle, upon Maguire's unarmed tenants at Belleek and killed 300 men, women, and children. This was, no doubt, the custom of the country, but it is surely, therefore, ridiculously misleading to describe, as some do, Shane O'Neill as a "patriot king" fighting "on the side of Earl of Tyron, Hugh O'Neill, a man of broader mind than other contemporary chiefs, could not resist the temptation at times to plunge and burn. After the landing of the Spaniards at Kinsale, the very crisis of his and Ireland's fate, the Earl, instead of moving south to form a junction with the Spaniards, wasted six invaluable weeks in ravaging Louth and Meath. When finally he did move, he wasted more time pillaging in Westmeath. Then "wanton and insensate acts of destruction," as Lord Ernest Hamilton justly describes them, committed by a man who trained the over-lordship of Ulster, if not of all Ireland, reveal the incurable weakness and evil of the clan system. Under it neither national unity nor social order was possible, and society remained, on the whole, unprogressive.

The English policy in Ireland in Tudor times was not calculated to end those evils; indeed, it aggravated. English commanders too often fomented clan quarrels in the principle of *divide et impera*, during their frequent punitive expeditions they ravaged and pillaged after the native fashion. They were guilty of many bloody deeds of vindictive ferocity on the Irish and the Scots in Ulster. It was English soldiers, under John Norris, who massacred some 600 defenceless McDonnells of the McDonalds of the Isles), most of whom were women and children, in the island of Rathlin. It casts a revealing light on the temper of those times to learn that this foul deed appears to have stirred no indignation in England or in Ireland. For the vanquished and helpless there was no mercy. Spanish sailors cut of the great Armada, cast away on the Western shores, were almost all murdered by those into whose hands they fell, whether English or Irish; but nobody expressed any horror at such crimes.

Tyrone's rebellion, after lingering long, and being more than once astonishingly near success, had the Earl possessed more daring, was finally crushed easily by three honest men who were neither to be bribed nor cozened—Lord Mountjoy, Chichester, and Docwra. Their system was to starve out the enemy, and to this end they laid waste large portions of Antrim and Down and Tyrone. Of necessity this produced famine and a vast amount of suffering, particularly in those parts of Antrim and Down within reach of Sir Arthur Chichester, and much odium has attached to Mountjoy and Chichester for their methods of warfare. Yet, as Lord Ernest Hamilton remarks, "the devastation of an enemy's country was at the time universally recognised as a legitimate method of warfare. It was extensively practised on the Continent, and was invariably used by the Irish chiefs in their inter-tribal disputes."

Whether any salutary moral for our times may be deduced from this page out of the history of the English in Ireland it would be, indeed, hard to say. There will be some to declare that it were better to forget this history, but such a self-stultifying moral no historian could command; nor may any political moral be drawn, save, perhaps, this—that there are some political problems insoluble save by good-will. So long as men remain aloof, barring their passions of hate or contempt, no good thing can be wrought between them and it is these two passions which have poisoned the springs of Irish life for centuries. Lord Ernest Hamilton's book is not a political essay, but an honest attempt at history, written with painstaking care to present all the salient facts. The slight flavour of humour in his style, its courtesy, and his gift of narrative combine to make the volume eminently readable. The absence of an index, however, greatly impairs its value for the busy student, and it would be an improvement if the dates of the events recorded were set forth either in the margin or at the head of every chapter. If Lord Ernest Hamilton could pursue his studies in Ulster history and give us a volume on the seventeenth century—a period which, though much less picturesque, was more decisive of the future than the sixteenth century—he would earn the gratitude of many.

G. T. C. C.

"Elizabethan Ulster." By Lord Ernest Hamilton. London: Hurst and Blackett. 15/- net.

WANDERINGS IN ITALY.

Throughout the war few books of travel have been issued, and, therefore, we welcome the notable volume which M. Gabriel Faure has written. Piedmont-Lombardy, Emilia, Umbria, Venetia, Tyrol, Friuli, and New Italy—those are the regions of his wanderings. He traverses them with the eye of an artist and the pen of a scholar. Many readers will turn eagerly to the account of the *Italia* no longer *irredenta*. "The day has come," writes M. Faure. "The Italian flag floats over the arsenal and San Giusto, as the poet foretold in his superb 'Ode on the Latin Resurrection,' written at the beginning of the war. Italy will be able to grave the blazon of the House of Savoy on the stone of Roman Pola, on the Adriatic restored to the Lion.' The windows of Trieste are a-flutter with the banners prepared by her people in silence, in the secrecy of their homes and the passion of their hearts." Other readers will turn no less eagerly to the pages describing places that they know—for example, the charming description of the lovely district of Orta. The author hits off the characteristics of the district admirably, maintaining that the Lake of Orta is less wild than that of Lugano, less voluptuous than Lario, less grandiose than Maggiore, and with more general harmony than any one of them.

M. Faure has been at Como in company with Maurice Barrès and with Henri Taine, and notes that the latter characteristically devoted more pages to Como Cathedral than to the lake. It is clear that M. Faure feels the fascination of what Taine has written, for he himself discusses the mingling of Italian and Gothic in the works of the Renaissance. He points out that Lombard sculpture is above all ornamental, and that its object is to contribute to the general effect—that Lombard artists are decorators rather than sculptors. Unlike Taine, however, he returns to the lake, reviving happy memories by his exquisite word-pictures. Here is the description of Antrim: "It remarks that "the lakes of Savoy, of Bavaria, and of Switzerland are too cold, too sublime, or too austere; they lack the nobility, the perfect proportion, and also the langutor we find in combination here on this desolate soil, where the sky looks down on the land of light and beauty. Taine, who extolled Lake Como, never really loved." Certainly M. Faure loves, and he communicates his love to his readers.

"Wanderings in Italy." By Gabriel Faure. London: Heinemann. 7/6.

A MOTHER'S POSTBAG.

"John Ayscough," the literary pseudonym of Monsignor Bickerstaffe-Drew, who was Senior (Roman Catholic) Chaplain to the Forces at Salisbury Plain before the war, and served as a chaplain in France from 1914 until he was invalided home early in 1915. The three hundred letters which this volume contains were written by him to his mother while he was on active service. His cousin, Mr. F. Bickerstaffe-Drew, contributes an interesting introduction. The mother to whom these letters were written must have been a very fine type of womanhood—a woman of sweet disposition and lively intellect—and she was blessed above her fellows in the intense bond of love and devotion which existed between her and herself. She was the daughter of an Irish clergyman, the Rev. Pierce W. Drew, of Heathfield Towers, County Cork, for twenty-five years Rector of Youghal. She had the characteristic of her race—humour—in a very marked degree, and, as these letters show, she transmitted it to her son.

The outstanding feature of the letters is their invariable cheerfulness. Mr. F. Bickerstaffe-Drew tells us that "it was the son's one preoccupation to bridge that absence (from his mother) as much as was simply possible by unfailing frequency of letters, and further, by seldom in those letters allowing her to picture him as in danger or discomfort." Personally, we think that it was as much his indomitable Irish cheerfulness which enabled John Ayscough to ignore discomfort as any deliberate effort for another's sake. The letters form a curious sort of panorama of our hopes and fears, day by day throughout the early years of the war. Thus it is amusing, in an ironic sense, to read that "Austria cannot fight much longer, and would not be fighting now, if she pleased herself. I believe that the enemy will soon want an armistice." One glances at the date on which these words were penned—"October 24th, 1914"! To review a book of this kind in any adequate manner is well nigh impossible, for it is a kaleidoscope of impressions, observations, anecdotes, and gossip. The real charm of such a book is in its revelation of the writer's personality. In this case it is the revelation of a singularly charming personality—that of a man who, amid the toils, discomforts, and dangers of war, never forgot for a single day his aged and lonely mother in England.

"John Ayscough's Letters to his Mother." Edited by F. Bickerstaffe-Drew. London: Chatto and Windus. 10/6 net.

AFFORESTATION.

The end of the war confronts us with a world-shortage of timber. Not only have the extravagant demands of the past four years cut deeply into our supplies, but a general policy of *laissez faire* has taken no thought for the needs of the morrow. Timber must be water-borne; it is unable to bear the heavy charges of rail transit. Experts tell us that in Canada and the United States the supply of timber capable of water-carriage has nearly been exhausted. The Swedish and Norwegian supplies are not inexhaustible, and home forests have been denuded ruthlessly. France and Germany may nearly supply their own needs, while Russia will remain a closed book for some time. Hence there is an urgent necessity of a broad and enlightened policy in dealing with such a vital question as the provision of a suitable supply of timber for our future needs.

Mr. Webster, who is an acknowledged authority, tells us that at present we have less than 3,000,000 acres of woodlands, not only 4 *per cent.* of the total area of land in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that between twelve and fifteen million acres of waste land are suitable for treeplanting. He proposes that 3,000,000 acres shall be devoted to this object, and—in order to reduce expenses—that the operations shall be spread over a period of twenty-five years. The cost, including the purchase of the necessary land, would work out at £900,000 a year. He points out, among the advantages of such a course, that by the time when the last portion was dealt with, the section first planted should be worth at least £60 per acre, which might be regarded as a yearly permanent return.

"National Afforestation" deals very lucidly with the subject of tree-planting by the State, and goes fully into the details of expenditure and receipts. Mr. Webster advocates the establishment of properly constituted Government schools of forestry, and points out the advantages of utilising the services of persons otherwise unemployed for these purposes.

Mr. E. P. Stebbings, the Director of the Department of Forestry in Edinburgh University, is no less insistent in urging the absolute necessity of afforestation on commercial lines. He gives a brief *résumé* of the timber situation in the various supplying countries, and it is of a thoroughly disquieting character. He also points out the value of small-holder settlements on the outskirts of reafforested areas, and is whole-hearted in his support of national, as against private, ownership of our forests. Both authors deal in most interesting, though dissimilar, fashions with the history of forest work in England

"National Afforestation." By A. D. Webster. London: Fisher Unwin. 6/-.
"Commercial Forestry." By E. P. Stebbings. London: John Murray. 6/-.

INDO-CHINA.

Captain Henry Baudeson has explored regions little known to the traveller, and his narrative will interest those who care for the out-of-the-way places of the earth. Adventure there is in abundance, and matter also for the anthropologist. It is amazing to one who lives amid western civilisation to remember that there are peoples with the outlook which the author so freshly describes. Behind all that Captain Baudeson writes it is manifest that he strives to understand the native mind in all the moods which it employs. He does not appear to have committed the common fault of the Western inquirer—the suggestion by means of questions given to the native, which sometimes put into his mouth the answer desired. The first part deals with the Moi and the second with the Cham, and the author invests his survey with reality. He notes the industries, the occupations, the family and social life, the religious beliefs and rites, the superstitions, the art and culture of both tribes. His is to describe the intellectual life of the Moi? At once we are given an account of the relations existing between the development of language and social evolution.

We envy Captain Baudeson his distinct gift of seeing the universal behind the particular. It is by no means a common gift with the traveller ,and certainly it lends a value quite its own to his travels. Is it true that the craving for æsthetic expression, inherent in human nature, lies dormant until men have taken their first steps in the path of civilisation? The author raises this question in the case of the Moi, and compares their case with that of the neighbouring tribe, the Jorais. Then he proceeds to generalise. Music, he holds, usually excites the listener to movement or action. This is probably because, originally, music was always associated with miming and dancing, and the effect is still felt after the cause has disappeared. However that may be, music has always inspired men to deeds, whether for good or evil, and intellectual stimulant to the listener whose brain dwarfs his muscles, or as a physical stimulant to those in whom matter dominates mind. Music inspired Dante with some of his profoundest poems and Beethoven with some of his most original speculations.

"Indo-China and its Primitive People." By Captain Henry Baudeson. With 48 Illustrations from Photographs. London: Hutchinson. 16/- net.

THE ETERNAL PROBLEM.

Here is yet another "solution" of the Irish question, and not the least of its merits is that it is definite and brief. Mr. Rolleston sees in the legend of the Holy Grail an allegory of Ireland—" Ireland with its bitter and barren politics, its incomprehensible administration, its sense of hopeless isolation from the tide of the world's life; yet with its immense potential destinies and its splendid human capacity—courage, energy, devotion, without limit, all running to waste like some fertile inland river swallowed up in the desert sand." Will the allegory prove itself to be a true one, and will an "Irish Parsifal" appear to find the Holy Grail of peace and contentment for his distracted country? So far he has not appeared. Yet now in this crisis of Ireland's great opportunity may have vanished before we realise what has slipped for ever from our witless hands."

Mr. Rolleston, like Mr. George Moore, whose letter to *The Times* he quotes, sees a solution of Ireland's questions on certain lines of development. He urges the making of a great trans-Atlantic port at Galway, or some other of the "great ocean-harbours in the West," and the linking up of Ireland with England by a tunnel (say, from Antrim to the Scottish coast, which would bring Protestant Ireland advantageously into the scheme) or by a train ferry." We complain that England has always stood in our light, and we cannot get England, physically, out of our light; but what can we do—so long as we hold our present position in the Imperial Parliament—is to make England our passage-way to success. That is the talisman!" Mr. Rolleston bitterly reproaches the Irish Parliamentary Party with having permitted "the gross scandal of the Cunard Company's breach of contract," whereby the mail-boats ceased to call at Queenstown. He further urges that an economic policy is the one which divides us least, and that, therefore, we have for some time been accustomed to united action for Irish objects, Protestant and Roman Catholic will have a basis of mutual understanding such as has never existed before." But he does not tell us precisely how the Sinn Fein Party—at least the extremists in it—are to be induced to cooperate in an economic development which is opposed to their Colbertist, 'schemes. Whether we agree with the author's solution or not, he has given us much food for serious thought in this little pamphlet.

"Ireland's Vanishing Opportunity." By T. W. Rolleston. Dublin: The Talbot Press. 6d. net.

THE TOY CART.

Mr. Symons's new play owes its inspiration to a classic of Indian literature—the *Mrichchhakatí* of Sudraka, Rajah of Magadha. Not being acquainted with this famous Hindoo drama, we are unable to judge whether or not Mr. Symons has borrowed much from it. We are inclined to think that the sum total of his indebtedness extends to the scheme of his drama, and no more. The plot is simple. Charadutta, the Brahmin, is a virtuous man, who has been reduced to penury by his liberality, and has been deserted by his former acquaintances as soon as they had plucked him bare—all save one, Maitreya, another Brahmin. Charadutta is in love with the beautiful dancer and courtesan, Vasantasena; but she is also the object of the passion of Prince Samsthanaka, brother-in-law of the king. The story is woven round these four central characters, while Charadutta's motherless son, Rohasena, with his toy cart made of clay, from which the title of the play is derived, and Radnika—Vasantasena's procuress mother—fill *rôles* necessary to the unravelling of the plot. In the end the pure love of the Brahmin is triumphant over the Prince's lust, and Vasantasena finds happiness in a good man's love.

It is difficult to convey to Western readers the atmosphere of an Eastern drama, and we feel that the author has been led to two extremes. On the one hand, he has used such common-place expressions as "lying about" "at his perfect convenience," and "I am fainting what with the heat and the emotion." On the other hand, he commits such literary banalities as "O rose, rose, the joy of love is forever!" and the comparison of a lute to "a sea-pearl." Thus at one and the same time he uses the language of the country-side and that of the decadent school in literature. Nevertheless, "The Toy Cart" is, in many respects, an achievement worthy of Mr. Symons, and the experiment is justified by a considerable measure of success.

"The Toy Cart." A Play by Arthur Symons. Dublin: Maunsel. 5/- net.

RECENT FICTION.

War, as an educational influence in the widest sense, is applied by Binkhampton in this simple narrative. Bill Binkhampton, despised failure as a greengrocer, is metamorphosed into a smart and useful member of the B.E.F. His wife, Melia, is restored to the favour of her father, the self-made autocrat, Josiah Munt, and blossoms into a capital woman of business. Her sister, Sally, who has been cast off after an escapade in the *rôle* of "suffragette," goes to Serbia, and distinguishes herself in war-work. The reader is bound to enjoy Bill's triumph as a wounded hero, Sally's elevation to celebrity, and Josiah's change of heart. It all makes very pleasant reading—this mixture of humour and pathos. The author will touch many a reminiscent chord with his picture of the friendship between Private Hollis, late greengrocer, and Private Stanning, Royal Academician, struck up in the true *camaraderie* of camp and trench, where every man can gauge the worth of his neighbour.

"Love Lane." By J. C. Snaith. Collins. 7/- net.

Mr. Roberts's subject—world-evolution—will prove an alluring field of discovery and surmise for all time, and he treats it in a fascinating manner. The development and subsequent extinction of prehistoric fauna are woven naturally with excellent effect, into his story of Grôm and A-ya, members of the tribe of the First Cave-Folk. Grôm, it is true, is credited with a breadth of vision that would mark him for distinction in our twentieth century; but even a chronicler of the primeval period may be allowed a weakness for his hero. The Caveman's successful experiment with fire—which is thereupon hailed as a new god by the tribe—is plausibly narrated; but a development that strikes us as being, perhaps, premature by a million years or so is A-ya's acquired taste for cooked meats.

"In the Morning of Time." By Charles G. D. Roberts. Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

If this be a first book, there is reason to congratulate the writer on the promise shown, but she has been content to work upon a banal plot. Sir Lust, the old-world cynic, Joan, most innocent of beautiful barbarians, and her sophisticated aunt, Lady Kaye, are all working for the well-being of Joan. Their scheming is nearly brought to naught, however, by one Mrs. Halden—"a tall, slim figure, with the dinoumment of a tiger in her gliding movements." We advise the author to eschew "sinuous tigers" and even "eyes full of slumbering golden fires" in her next venture.

"The Love Lesson." By E. Martyn Clarke. Arrowsmith. 6/- net.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Fiction.

THE TRIALSTONE. By John Gower. Allen and Unwin. 6/6 net.
SPUR BLACKNESS. By Miss Holt. Arrowsmith. 5/- net.
FIREBRACHER JANE. By Alice Calhoun Haines. Hurst and Blackett. 6/- net.
HARDEY'S CORNER. By Kate Hoen. Stanley Paul. net.
THE HIDDEN VALLEY. By Muriel Hine. Bodley Head. 7/- net.
THE CHINESE PUZZLE. By R. W. Chambers. Appletons. 6/6 net.
THE CHINESE PUZZLE. By Marian M. Bower and Leon M. Lion. Hutchinson. 6/- net.
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. By Ethel M. Dell. Hutchinson. 6/- net.
THE SHINING ROAD. By George A. Chamberlain. Cassell. 6/- net.
COCKTAILS. By Lieutenant C. Patrick Thompson. Collins. 7/6 net.
THE PRODIGAL CUB. By Barry Pain. Collins. 7/- net.
THE WOODEN HORSE. By Hugh Walpole. Macmillan. 7/- net.
MR. PERRIN AND MR. TRAILL. By Hugh Walpole. Macmillan. 3/- net.
THE DARK LADY. By Alfred E. Carey. Long. 7/- net.
THE BRITISH PRIZE. By James Blyth. Long. 7/- net.
SHIPS OF SAND. By Farrow Le Breton. Long. 7/- net.
THE STEEPLECHASERS. By Nat Gould. Long. 7/- net.
THE COUNTESS OF ZELLE. By Morice Gerard. Odhams. 6/- net.
THE OPEN SHIP CODES IS. By Kenelm Foss. Grant Richards. net.
THE LAND THEY LOVED. By G. D. Cummins. Macmillan. 4/- net.
JEREMY. By Hugh Walpole. Cassell. 7/- net.

Literature.

OSCAR SCHUPPA. By Frederic Harrison. London: Chapman and Hall. 10/6 net.

Miscellaneous.

WOMAN: HER HEALTH AND BEAUTY. By MAX Parnet (*Lauréat de l'Académie des Sports*). London: Long. net.
FOOD AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH. By Various Writers. Edited by Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O. London: Cassell. net.
THE CHEMISTRY OF COOKERY. By Various. London: The Temple Press, Ltd. 2/6 net.
HANDBOOK FOR THE WOMEN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE. London: Gale and Polden. Price 2/6.

Music.

TRADITIONAL SONGS FROM GALWAY AND MAYO. Collected and Arranged by Colm Ó Lochlainn. Dublin: The Candle Press. 7/6 net.

Religious.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF HOPE. By M. L. McClure and C. L. Feltoe, D.D. London: S.P.C.K. 4/- net.
PHILOSOPHIC THOUGHT AND RELIGION. By B. Ambrose Jones, M.A. London: S.P.C.K. 2/- net.

DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL.

EXCESSIVE SPEED OF MOTOR CARS.

THE ABSORPTION OF IRISH SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Mr. P. J. O'Neill presided at an adjourned meeting of the Dublin County Council yesterday.

Mr. Newcombe moved:—

That the Secretary direct the attention of the Inspector-General, R.I.C., to the excessive speed of motorists on county roads, resulting in danger to the public and injury to the roads; and that a letter be sent to the Dublin Metropolitan Police authorities in order that rules should be framed for military motorists.

Mr. Field seconded, and quoted Blackrock as a point where the danger of too fast driving was most noticeable.

Mr. Shannon pointed out that this subject had been several times discussed by the Council, but no action had been taken because of the difficulty of fixing a limit. They had all felt that there were places on the road where even six miles an hour would be too fast.

The Chairman said that that was so. If the Council fixed a limit which might be taken as justifying drivers in going at a rate in some circumstances which certainly would be dangerous.

Mr. Mahony said that, for some reason or other, the police during the past week seemed to be keeping a better eye on motorists.

Mr. Butler said that the only dangerous driving that he saw in North Dublin was by the military motorists.

Mr. Byrne remarked the Council that the police magistrate, Mr. Lupton, in a case against a military man, said that he could not deal with it. He was surprised.

The Chairman agreed. There was certainly in London only one rule for civilians and military.

The resolution was adopted, with the exception of that portion referring to the fixing of a speed limit. It was decided to call the attention of the Chief Commissioner, D.M.P., to the matter also.

IRISH SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Mr. Mahony said that they had heard with concern that one of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company had been acquired by a British syndicate. That had followed the sale of the Tedcastle, a vessel which was preceded by the City of Cork Steamship Company, and, with the exception of one small company running between Newry and Liverpool—practically all the facilities on this side were now controlled by a huge trust on the other side of the Channel. This would hit Ireland, both in imports and exports, because charges were bound to go up. He regretted that the great Irish railways had not taken action in the matter. He learned that the City of Dublin Steamship Company were in the market, and, if their ships had been acquired by the Great Southern and the Midland Railways, they would probably have got the cattle trade transit of Ireland into their own control, in their own interests, and the interests of the country. But they (sic) have or continued in the old course, and refused to take any risk. This was a matter of national concern.

Mr. Field moved:—

That this Council views with alarm the absorption of the Irish shipping and carrying industries by British syndicates, and expresses its surprise that the railway companies have not taken some action to safeguard transport facilities on fair rates for export and import to and from Ireland of agricultural produce and manufactures.

Mr. Mahony seconded, and the motion was passed.

A Valencia telegram, dated Wednesday, states:—A disturbance arose in the course of a meeting of trade unionists in the commune of Largo, near Valencia, as the result of which the Mayor ordered the gendarmerie to restore order. The crowd received the gendarmes with stones and revolver shots. The gendarmerie then fired on the demonstrators, four persons being killed, four seriously injured, and several slightly wounded.

SACKS AND BAGS

of every description Purchased. Largest Stocks in Ireland ready for Sale or Hire.—J. W. and D. MARTIN, 20 CITY QUAY, DUBLIN; 13 SOUTH MALL CORK, and 130 CORPORATION STREET, BELFAST.—(Adv.)

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.

ALLEGED DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC

The weekly meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board was held yesterday, Mr. R. K. Gamble, Vice-Chairman, presiding.

DREDGING.

The dredging return showed there were 5,657 tons dredged during the week, as against 17,688 tons during the corresponding week last year. Mr. Field asked were they not in a position to increase the dredging.

The Chairman said the Sandpiper was under repair.

Alderman Moran explained that the dredging carried on by the Sandpiper was for filling up reclaimed land. The actual dredging of the river was being carried on as usual by the dredging plant.

ALLEGED DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC.

The Dublin Industrial Development Association wrote under date 23rd July forwarding the following extracts from a letter addressed to the Association by a Dublin firm of exporters—"We are endeavouring to fulfil a standing order for Irish linens, damask, and union cloths, but we are up against a deliberate, sinister, and, we fear, successful effort to boycott the port of Dublin, and to divert the Scotch traffic to Belfast. Some time ago Messrs. G. and J. Burns ran a steamer nightly from Dublin to Liverpool and Glasgow, and two on Thursdays. There is only one steamer every week now. This comes of allowing this Glasgow company to absorb an Irish-owned and efficient line. This falling referred to takes place on Monday, and the Laird Line sail another boat on Thursday; that is to say, two boats weekly out of the port of Dublin. What ought to be done to call attention to a matter that should be the concern of every businessman in Dublin is that we stand a very good chance of losing our contract owing to this want of shipping from Dublin. A case of goods which we sent away on 31st May had not reached its destination in London on 18th June, although booked express and passenger train, and upon enquiry we learn that it only left Dublin port on 12th June."

The Secretary stated that on 3rd July he wrote the Secretary of the Admiralty as follows:—

"I am directed by the Dublin Port and Docks Board to ask the serious attention of the Lords of the Admiralty to the necessity that exists for providing cattle carrying steamers belonging to Messrs. G. and J. Burns, Ltd., so that provision may be made for providing accommodation for cattle shipping which, it is expected, will commence early next month."

The Secretary further read a copy of his reply to the Secretary of the Dublin Mercantile Association, dated 4th July, as follows:—

"I am directed by the Dublin Port and Docks Board to acquaint you in reply that the delay referred to was caused by labour troubles. Any delay in transit is outside the functions of this Board, as even the time it is kept controlled by the Board for the accommodation of traffic. It is well known that there are delays to goods in transit over the British railway systems, and also at British ports due to the congestion of traffic on account of labour shortage and shorter number of working hours. It is not at the same time to state that, from comprehensive statistics put before the Board by the Director of Shipping Control, they cannot see any foundation for the statements that traffic has been diverted from the port of Dublin."

Alderman A. Byrne said that as he stated at the last meeting there was no use in that Board trying to whitewash the Government authorities any longer. The Government should be allowed to make their own case. It was not for the Board to do it for them. He asked if there was any reply to the resolution passed at the last meeting asking for the release of three of G. and J. Burns' ships.

Chairman—The Secretary informs me there is no reply.

Alderman Byrne said those were not isolated cases. He had received a letter from Mr. J. McMorrough, 58 Middle Abbey street, in which he stated:—

"I would like to draw your attention to the manner in which traffic from Manchester to Dublin is conducted. At the present time it has actually taken six weeks for a bale of cotton to come from Manchester to Dublin. Before the war we used to get this in three days. It has actually taken three weeks from Dublin to Cork. Is not this a deplorable state of things?"

Continuing, Alderman Byrne said there were traders in all parts of Dublin who had grievances, but were afraid to complain about the shipping companies. The Board ought to appoint a deputation to interview the proper authorities and demand the release of all ships. The Board had 99 per cent. of its sailings to the principal ports, but sailings were, he admitted, lost to a number of small places like Ayr and Barrow. He thought Belfast should be complimented on its energy.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee already appointed to deal with this matter should be the deputation.

Mr. Field said it was not so much a question of delay as one of diverted traffic. A certain amount of delay must take place at present owing to the shortage of labour and labour troubles. It was his conviction that for years the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) had adopted a policy of transferring all the traffic they could to Belfast, and he understood the Great Southern and Western Railway were compelled by their agreement with the Great Western Railway to give all the traffic they could to Fishguard. With regard to ships, he had noticed a number had been transferred, and he thought Mr. Burgess was inclined to do the best he could. He suggested that this Committee be called into action again, and that they could get to the bottom of the matter.

Mr. Byrne said the railway companies referred to ignored Dublin as much as they could. The reason was obvious; it was to their own benefit.

The matter was referred to the Committee.

LIGHTKEEPERS.

At the request of Alderman Byrne, the Harbour Master was directed to furnish a return showing the conditions of pay of the lightkeepers in the Board's service.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Mr. Field handed in notice of motion that the Dublin harbour and the harbours under the control of the Board be visited annually by a committee of the members.

HIBERNIAN NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper, Commander-in-Chief, Queenstown, yesterday afternoon visited the Hibernian Nautical School, Clontarf. He was accompanied by Captain M. H. Clarke, O.B.E., R.N.R., Senior Transport Officer, and Captain Webb, Harbour Master, and was met by the Governors of the School. The school was inspected, and the boys drilled in his presence.

In an address Admiral Tupper pointed out to the boys their duty to King and country, and advised them to study the life of that great sailor, Sir Francis Drake, whose energies made England the greatest sea Power in the world. He emphasised his great desire to have British boys for British ships, and said that the boys in that School should have more facilities in practical work. It was not only scholastic work that they needed, but training by putting them afloat in training ships where they would learn their duties as seamen. We were a nation of seamen, and he hoped that the possibilities of training boys for the sea in Ireland would be developed. (Cheers.)

One of the Senior Governors thanked Admiral Tupper for the great honour that he had bestowed upon the School. It was the first occasion upon which a commander-in-chief had visited the School, and it showed the very great interest Admiral Tupper was taking in the welfare of Ireland, and his desire to give every facility to boys to go to sea. (Cheers.)

A motorcycle visit was brought to a close by the Commander-in-Chief signing the "presence book" prior to his departure.

THE IRISH BUTTER INDUSTRY.

MERCHANTS' AND RETAILERS' COMPLAINT.

PROSECUTIONS AT KINGSTOWN.

Some food prosecution cases before Mr. Lupton, K.C., in the Kingstown Police Court yesterday, raised questions of general interest. A number of shopkeepers were prosecuted for selling butter containing water in excess of the legal quantity.

Denis Byrne, 51 Sandycove road, was summoned for selling butter containing 26 per cent. of water.

Mr. E. J. Kenny, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Kingstown Urban Council. Food Inspector Daly proved the cases.

Mr. J. K. Woods, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Joseph O'Connor (instructed by Messrs. W. G. Bradley and Sons, solicitors) appeared for Messrs. Nolan and Sons and for Messrs. John Leonard and Sons, wholesale butter merchants.

Mr. Kenny said that there were three cases in all, and the defendants relied upon a guarantee given at the time of purchase. The Council wanted to get at the guilty party. Such butter as they were now concerned with at 2s. 7d. a lb. provided a good margin for profit.

Mr. Byrne said that he had paid 2s. 5d. a lb. for it, and it was as he got it from Messrs. Nolan.

Mr. Kenny said that he did not impute any fraud to Mr. Byrne.

Mr. O'Connor said that the British Government had been buying all the Irish butter that could be obtained, and paying 2s. 5d. a lb. for it. Creameries were supplying butter with much more than 16 per cent. of water. This was sent to the Government, and called "Government butter." The Government tested it, and instead of prosecuting or sending it back they deducted everything. Mr. Byrne, and he acted with their authority and in their interests, and informed them as to everything necessary to make known to them. Mr. Martin was a person, a patriotic, who would act for the Governors in such a matter, and instead of getting a penny for his business he had been compelled to spend time answering statements. The Minister of Food, again referring to the statement contained on the previous day as to the sale being by the Attorney-General at the instance of the Food Controller, said he thought it was unprecedented. Mr. S. L. Brown—It is unprecedented. I am saying Mr. Martin had no possibility be the Attorney-General was absolutely uncontrolled in the matter. Mr. Brown said he could not conceive that the Minister's counsel would have had any conception of the real nature of the action when he gave his *fiat*.

Evidence was then given by Governors of the Institution to the effect that Mr. Martin had general authority to act in the interests of the Institution in regard to the purchase in question. There was no restriction placed upon him by Mr. Martin, and he had justified the confidence placed in him.

The case for the defence was then put forward before. afterwards came and took away the linen.

Answering Mr. Kenny (instructed by Messrs. O'Byrne and Co.), who appeared for the defence, witness said that he had never seen Carroll before he came to offer her the linen.

Further evidence showed that the linen was sent to Messrs. Richardson, Sons, and Co., Belfast, and bore the Government identification mark, and

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.
THE EXCITING AND THRILLING PLAY,
BY PIGEON POST.
FROM THE GARRICK THEATRE, LONDON.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Monday Next—For Six Nights, Matinee Saturday at 2.30.
SEYMOUR HICKS
Presents
STANLEY BRETT
In
CASH ON DELIVERY.
THE BRIGHTEST, PRETTIEST, AND FUNNIEST MUSICAL SHOW OF 1919.
WRITTEN BY SEYMOUR HICKS.
MUSIC BY HAYDN WOOD.
JOHNNY DANVERS. NORA O'MALLEY.
MAY TAVERNER.
FULL CHORUS. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
NOW BOOKING.

Monday, July 21st, D. W. Griffith's Romance of the War,
HEARTS OF THE WORLD.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
5.45.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....8.45
MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB.
Featuring the Favourite Comedian,
HARRY ROXBURY,
Supported by
3 Dale Sisters, The Mirandos, Brinkman, and Steel Sisters.

NEXT WEEK—THE ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON; WEEK OF All the Winners of the "Daily Mirror" Prize Competition. NOW BOOKING. Matinee Saturday (1st Prize Winner of £500), who will appear in the Musical Sketch,
AMBITION,
Featuring
MISS KITTY FRANCIS,
Celebrated American Comedienne.
RING UP 628 AND BOOK YOUR SEATS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
5.30.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....8.30
The Most Novel Dancing Play,
THE DANCING MOTHER.
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2 ..... Tel.—3016.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE. "THE MAN OF SHAME," Featuring WILTON LACKAYE.

BOHEMIAN THEATRE. "LITTLE MISS NO ACCOUNT," Featuring Gladys Leslie. Continuous, COMEDY, TOPICAL, and SERIAL PICTURES. 4.30 to 10.30.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES. IN PURSUIT OF FOLLY. Paramount Picture. Billie Burke. Gazette, Comedy, and Professor Renaud's Performing Chickens.

THE CARLTON CINEMA.
THE EYE OF THE WORLD.
N.B.—This Theatre will be closed on Monday next for renovations, and will re-open on July 21st with a big drawing featuring Mabel Normand.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY SWIMMING CLUB.
GRAND AQUATIC GALA
(Under I.A.S.A. Rules),
Will be held in BLACKROCK BATHS, TO-MORROW (Saturday), July 12th, 1919, commencing at 2.45 p.m.
Oddities will be closed to Ordinary Bathers from 2 to 5 p.m.
Events—50 Yards Boys' Race (Open), 50 Yards Ladies' Race (Open), Ladies' Handicap (Open), 100 Yards Men's Handicap (Open), Grace-Hurdles Competition (Open), Hundred Yards Scratch Race (Open), Water Polo Match—Pembroke Harlequins v. Dublin (Ladies), Scratch Ladies' Race (Open), Obstacle Race, Inter-Men's Water Polo Match, Leinster Senior League—Dublin University S.C. v. Bohemians, Band of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Admission (including Amusement Tax)—Reserved Seats, 2/4; Unreserved, 1/4; Boys, 6d. Programmes, 1d. Tickets may be had on application to the Hon. Sec., D.U.S.C., 30 Dawson street.

A GLORIOUS AFTERNOON TRIP BY THE
50 H.P. "RED LINE" CHAR-A-BANC
LEAVING
HEWETT'S TOURIST OFFICE,
COLLEGE STREET,
ON
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
At 2 p.m. for
BRAY, THE SCALP, ENNISKERRY, AND GLEN OF THE DOWNS,
AND RETURNING VIA
DELGANY, GREYSTONES, AND BRAY.
Return 1 from Dublin 7/6
Return from Bray 5/-
BOOK SEATS AT HEWETT'S, OR PHONE BRAY 115.

CO. WICKLOW GARAGE & MOTOR TOURING CO., LTD.,
MAIN STREET, BRAY.

DANCING NOTICE.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. IRVINE,
GRAND CENTRAL HALLS,
6 NORTH EARL STREET,
are attending the Annual Conference of Teachers of Dancing at Birmingham and London, and will return early next month with
ALL THE LATEST DANCES.
NEW JAZZ BOX TROT.
Private Lessons by Staff of Teachers, as usual. Telephone 3447.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SALTHILL HOTEL,
MONKSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.
FIRST CLASS.
Tels. "Salthill, Blackrock." Phone 189 Kingstown.

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FIRST CLASS.
Tels. "Hibernia, Dublin." Phones 621-622 & 2205.

ROSS'S VICTORIA HOTEL, LTD.,
KINGSTOWN.
FACING SEA. ORCHESTRA DAILY. FREE GARAGE TO HOTEL VISITORS. TAXIS FOR HIRE.
M. COLDWELL, Managing Director.

MARINE HOTEL,
SUTTON.
Arranged on modern lines as a high-class Hotel, beautifully situated in its own grounds of three acres, facing the Bath, and commanding an uninterrupted view of the Bay and Dublin and Wicklow Mountains. Within easy distance of four Golf Links—Portmarnock, Dollymount, Howth, and Sutton. Motor garage. Ten minutes by rail from Electric Tram service. Service half-hourly.
Inclusive terms on application to Manageress, FRANK BETHELL, Proprietor.

WICKLOW.
GRAND HOTEL,
NOW OPEN,
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
This Hotel has been Re-decorated and Refurnished. Terms on application.
MRS. CLANCY, Proprietress.

ROYAL HOTEL,
GLENDALOUGH.
"AN IDEAL HOLIDAY RESORT,
in the most picturesque and historic part of the County Wicklow.
Free fishing in rivers and lakes; lawn tennis. Hotel Motor Cars for Hire.
'Phone—2 Glendalough.
For terms apply to THE MANAGER.

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THE GRAND HOTEL,
Centrally situated, facing sea.
Spacious Public Rooms. Excellent Cuisine.
NEW JAZZ BOX TROT.
Private Lessons by Staff of Teachers, as usual. Telephone 3447.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME 6.45...TWICE NIGHTLY...8.30.
BRANSBY WILLIAMS.
FRANK WHITMAN.
FRED CURRAN. STAR CO.

WINTER GARDENS.
A Vocalist will appear at each Recital.
Light Refreshments. No Charge for Admission.

TIVOLI. 6.45-8.45. TIVOLI.
Tel. 4126.
ANGELO QUINTETTE,
In a Charming Musical Scena;
Dudley Dale, The Snaefells, Athlone, The Ketos, Harry Beasley, The Deigarros, LAWRENCE AND BOWIE.

TOWN HALL, KINGSTOWN,
DANCES.
THIS EVENING, 8 to 11,
And TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).
T. LEGGETT BYRNE,
27 ADELAIDE ROAD, DUBLIN.

FAIRVIEW FETE,
AUGUST 23rd-31st.
HON. SECS., GRESHAM HOTEL.

PUBLIC NOTICES

VICTORY BONDS.
DUBLIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
The Council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce desires to call public attention to the issue of VICTORY BONDS AND FUNDING LOANS, and to impress on the MEMBERS AND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY of Dublin the urgent necessity of SUBSCRIBING LARGELY AND PROMPTLY TO THE ISSUE.
THE SECURITY IS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
THE RATE OF INTEREST IS GOOD.
and the present time affords an opportunity to all citizens to SHOW THEIR GRATITUDE FOR THE GREAT VICTORY achieved by our soldiers and sailors.
THE LAST DAY for aspiring will be SATURDAY NEXT.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.
THE ANNUAL
JULY CELEBRATIONS,
Under the Patronage of the City of Dublin Grand Lodge, Purple Order.
Full particulars can be had on application to the Assistant of the Board at the Office, Red Hall, Dublin.
The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
Proposals marked on the outside of the envelope "Tender for 200 Ton Granite Slip Carriage," must be sent to the Secretary, Port and Docks Board, Westmoreland street, Dublin, not later than Monday, 21st July, 1919.
(By Order) N. PROUD, Secretary.
Port and Docks Office, Dublin, 4th July, 1919.

DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (INCORPORATED).
The Donkey Prize Competition will take place on MONDAY NEXT, JULY, 1919, at 2 p.m., in the Yard of Mr. Fred A. Heney, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon to the Society, 36 Dartmouth road, Ranelagh (kindly lent for the occasion).
Subscribers and Friends of the Society are invited by the Committee to attend.
(By Order)
C. E. GRAHAME-HARVEY, Secretary.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
ROTHESAY.
MacKINLAY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
This old-established and well-known Hotel, overlooking the Square, has undergone magnificent views, is Re-opened under new management. Now Booking for July, August, and September.
JOHN FERGUSSON, Proprietor.

HOTELS AND BOARDING.
A 7, Kingstown—Pavilion House, 5 Gresham terrace—Board Residence. Telephone—Kingstown, 171. 7
BELL, Brookfield; terms moderate.—40, Torrington square, London, W.C. 1.
DOUGLAS—Addie Private Hotel, Cant. Pass. open for summer as usual; 9/6 to 10/6 per day (board), book early.—Misses Hargrave, Proprietors. 54 26
EDENBURGH Hydropathic, Sidmouth, Devon—A beautifully situated, and within easy reach of Exmouth. 7
IDEAL for Bachelors—Southern Hotel, 52, Lower Fitzroy st., Dublin. Electric light throughout. Terms moderate. 7
PORTRUSH—Royal Private Hotel, Lansdowne Crescent; facing sea and Giant's Causeway.—Miss Deane. 7
PORTRUSH—"Excelsior," 15 Lansdowne Crescent; good position; uninterrupted sea view; personal supervision; terms moderate—Mrs. Allen (late Northern). 7
PORTRUSH—Board; terms moderate; central; near golf links and Dunluce Hill; every attention; comfortable; central, moderate.—Miss M. Macbeth, Mera. 7
PORTRUSH—Board Residence, 3 Causeway terrace, facing sea and Dunluce Hill; every attention; comfortable; central, moderate.—Miss M. Macbeth, Mera. 7
PORTRUSH—Bellevue House, Board Residence, 40 Princess terrace, convenient golf links, station, tram, sea's bathing place.—Miss Wright. 7

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Having any difficulty in securing their Copy of this Paper in the forenoon will oblige by communicating with same through Office, 208 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS
will create a big demand for Flags. During our Sale we are offering
SILK MOTOR CAR FLAGS
of the Allied Nations and Colonies, mounted on Steel Rods, at 1/- and 2/11 each.
SILK SQUARES,
20" x 20", for Cushion Tops or Table Centres, 4/11 each.
BADGES
and Buttonhole Flags, 1/- per dozen, and various other selections.
ROBERT & CO., LTD.,
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

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The Lady Ardilaun	£500	0	0
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Stafford, Bart.	25	0	0
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Macardle, Moore, and Co.	5	5	0
Edward Watson	10	0	0
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Major J. E. B. Lafftus, D.L.	2	2	0
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W. M. Hally	1	1	0
John Bolger	2	2	0
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Major J. A. Aylmer, D.L.	2	2	0
Maynard Sinton	5	0	0
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E. M. J. Stack	2	2	0
Wm. Hopkins	2	2	0
Captain E. J. Woods	2	2	0
Sir John Nugent, Bart.	2	0	0
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Lt.-Col. C. Head	2	0	0
Capt. J. F. Knox, R.N.	5	0	0
J. F. Williamson	2	2	0
Mrs. M. Murray Ker	1	1	0
J. P. Gannon	2	2	0
Lt.-Col. the Lord Farnham, D.S.O.	10	0	0
Major R. Hamilton-Stubber, D.S.O.	10	0	0
E. H. Andrews, D.L.	1	1	0
Captain Andrew Carden, D.L.	5	0	0
Mrs. Bolton	2	2	0
Miss Caroline Law	1	1	0
Andrew A. Wall	5	0	0
T. Wedlock	2	2	0
A. F. Sharman-Crawford	10	0	0
Rev. Canon F. B. Sowter	2	2	0
Capt. Sir Herbert Goff, Bart.	20	0	0
James Murphy	5	5	0
Eugene O'Neill, D.L.	2	2	0
John Barry	2	2	0
Mrs. F. Stoney	2	2	0
J. Merrick Lloyd, D.L.	3	3	0
Nigel Baring	5	0	0
Lt.-Col. A. Brereton	3	3	0
Captain R. M. Minchin	2	0	0
The Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	10	0	0
J. F. Murphy	1	1	0
Jocelyn Thomas	1	1	0
Mrs. W. M. Gerrard	2	2	0
Captain W. Knox, D.L.	1	1	0
H. M. Fleming, D.L.	2	2	0
"The Widow of an Officer, R.I.C."	1	0	0
Mrs. Dorothy Duggan	1	1	0
Mrs. Bolton	2	2	0
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Mr. and Mrs. Hem Bland	3	3	0
T. Wilson Walshe	2	2	0
Colonel A. H. P. Bowan	1	0	0
Mrs. W. M. Gerrard	2	2	0
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Lt.-Col. C. E. Webb, D.S.O.	5	5	0
Marcus Paterson	1	0	0
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Lt. H. Poppin	1	1	0
Miss Lucas and Miss Ball	10	0	0
Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., late Inspector-General, R.I.C.	25	0	0
Lady Emily H. Bary	10	0	0
W. J. Murphy	5	0	0
The Rt. Hon. L. A. Waldron	2	2	0
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Major F. D'A. Murphy	2	2	0
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General Sir J. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B.,	5	5	0
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G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C.	2	0	0
Arch. Geoffroy	10	0	0
G. B. Thompson	2	0	0
Lady W. Fitzgerald	2	0	0
Major-General E. J. Cooper, C.B.	10	0	0
Lady Westby, D.L.	5	0	0
Miss L. Westby	1	1	0
Major-General B. Doran	5	0	0
George Quinton	20	0	0
Miss M. M. O'Ferrall	1	0	0
Admiral Sir E. Poe, G.C.V.O.	5	5	0
Rt. Hon. W. D. Andrews	5	0	0
F. Morgan Mooney	1	1	0
Miss Doble	1	1	0
A. Gambell	5	0	0
Colonel G. F. Dobbs	2	2	0
J. Inglis and Co.	5	0	0
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Mrs. H. P. Hall	1	0	0
J. R. McGrigor, London	1	0	0
J. Wood	20	0	0
A. E. Carroll	2	1	0
H. Arthan	2	1	0
Capt. M. G. de la Poer	10	0	0
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Dominican Home Rulers, Co. Carlow	1	0	0
The Earl of Westmeath	5	0	0
L. E. Trant	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lambert	2	2	0
Colonel Scott Moore	4	4	0
Miss de Robeck	1	0	0
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F. Cowley	5	0	0
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T. Fay, C.C.	1	0	0
C. A. Munro	1	1	0
Capt. Lewis Riall, D.L.	2	2	0
Capt. C. Gore	2	2	0
Captain J. C. G. S. Lawrence, R.N.,	5	0	0
Sir R. Hodson, Bart.	5	0	0
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A. Wilson	5	0	0
Mrs. Hall	2	2	0
Mrs. Bolton	2	2	0
S. Brown, K.C.	3	5	0
Major J. J. E. Poe	5	0	0
T. Sullivan	1	1	0
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	£1,165	8	6

In first list Colonel H. Poe (£2) should have read—Lt.Col. E. A. H. Roe. W. M. Hadden (£5) should have read—M. Moore Hodder, D.L. and Mrs. R. I. W. Hills (£5) should have read—Major R. W. Hillas, D.L.
Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir Hutcheson Poe, Bart., Heywood, Ballinakill, Queen's County, or to the Hon. Treasurers, c/o Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin.

CHURCH OF IRELAND CENTRAL EMERGENCY FUND.
The Hon. Treasurer desires to acknowledge direct subscriptions promised or paid as follows:—

Professor and Mrs. Culverwell	£150	0	0
Rt. Hon. Lord Farnham	500	0	0
Mr. Percy Wandesford	500	0	0
Sir William Goulding, Bart.	100	0	0
Mr. H. P. Briggs	50	0	0
Royal Irish Rifles, per Rev. E. Macassey	2	6	1
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Previously acknowledged in papers	£430	12	0
Mrs. J. A. Mackintosh	0	10	0
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Miss Kitt	1	0	0
H. White, Gosran	0	5	0
Mr. McGuigan	0	2	6
Interest allowed by bank	0	0	8
Haskins Bros., Wicklow	1	1	0
John Douglas and Sons	1	0	0
Hodgins and Co.	0	10	0
Lady Moffett	0	2	6
C. Pidgeon	0	10	6
Total to 10th July	£455	13	2

The Committee will be grateful if those who intend to subscribe to this deserving fund will send in their help as soon as possible.

UNCLAIMED WAR GRATUITIES.—Important directions to the Next-of-kin of deceased Service Men are published in the Service Men's Bureau in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" to-day. Price Three Halfpence.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
OWING to the action of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in withdrawing certain members of our Staffs, Business will be Suspended for the present by the following Firms:—
PIGOTT & CO., LTD.
CRAMER, WOOD & CO., LTD
CRANE & SONS, LTD.
ALL REMITTANCES received by Post dealt with as usual.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
CART AND RICK COVERS,
IN
GREEN, DRAB, BLACK, AND WHITE
HORSE LOIN COVERS.
DRILL COATS FOR CATTLE SALESMEN.
OIL COATS, CAPES, HATS.
LEATHER AND BOX CLOTH LEGGINGS.
TRENCH COATS, RUBBER BOOTS.
RUBBER MATS, ALL SIZES.
AGENTS FOR
DICK'S BALATA BELTING.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46 and 47 LR. SACKVILLE ST.,
34 NASSAU ST.,
65 DAWSON ST.,
DUBLIN
Also at CORK and LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT.
EDMOND JOHNSON, LTD.
ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
SET WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, etc.
CAREFULLY SELECTED STONES.
94 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

MODERN KITCHEN RANGES, SPECIAL CHIMNEY PIECES
IN MARBLE, WOOD, AND METAL.
MODERN ECONOMIC GRATES.
MARBLE AND TILED HEARTHS.
MODERN FENDERS AND CURBS.
200 SUITES ON VIEW. CALL AND SEE THEM.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL,
7, 9, 10 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

ACCIDENT TO AN ALLAN LINER.

The Allan liner Grampian, from Montreal for Liverpool, collided with an iceberg off Cape Race on Wednesday morning, according to a Reuter message, and has returned to St. John's for repairs. Two persons were killed and two injured on board. The vessel had her bows stove in by the collision, was carrying 750 passengers and 350 crew.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR, (NEW TIME).

To-day..... Morning 11.15 | Evening 11.35
To-morrow..... 11.57 | 12.12

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (NEW TIME).

To-day....Rises 5. 9 | Sets 9.51
To-morrow.... " 5.10 | " 9.50

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 10.51 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"By Pigeon Post," 7.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Stepmother," 6.30 and 8.30.
Empire Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—4.30 to 10.30 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Rosaire's Cyrmidon Band—11 a.m.
July Anniversary—Meeting in Fowler Hall, 7 p.m.

The Irish Times.
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

The Ways and Communications Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons yesterday. Sir Eric Geddes, the Minister-Designate, made a statement as to the intentions of the new Ministry.

In a division on a new clause of the Aliens Restriction Bill, proposed at the meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday by Sir Ernest Wild, the clause was carried by 84 votes to 15. Sir Hamar Greenwood, on behalf of the Government, said that he had opposed the new clause strenuously and officially, and that he would hold out no hope that the Government would adopt it.

When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday as to the high prices of food and clothing, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet was formulating proposals, and hoped to be able to announce them shortly.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons yesterday that he was unable to make a statement on the Government's Irish policy, and could not say whether an announcement on the subject would be made before the recess.

The National Assembly of the Church of England Powers Bill passed through Committee in the House of Lords yesterday, and was reported as amended.

It is announced to-day that on Saturday, 19th inst., there will be a great Victory March of all the troops in the garrison through the streets of Dublin.

Visiting the Hibernian Nautical School yesterday, Admiral Sir R. Tupper, Naval Commander-in-Chief, Queenstown, expressed the hope of seeing the development of facilities for training boys in Ireland for the sea.

Considerable anxiety was expressed in Dublin yesterday by employers, representatives of labour and of the Municipal electricity undertaking with regard to the probable effect of the Government announcement of an increase of 6s. per ton in the price of coal.

The Dublin County Council yesterday adopted a resolution viewing with alarm the absorption of Irish shipping companies by British syndicates, and expressing surprise that the Irish railway companies took no action to safeguard transport facilities.

The strike of farm labourers in Celbridge has extended, and the entire County of Kildare is now involved in the dispute. Owing to agrarian labour trouble in South Meath, cattle which were being sent to Dublin on Wednesday were turned back by the strikers. Shopkeepers have been compelled to refuse food supplies to farmers who decline to concede the demands of the men.

In London yesterday the Stock Markets were irregular. The rise in coal prices had a chilling effect on Home Rails and Industrials, and the rush to invest in the Victory Loans retarded business. Money was again in liberal supply, and was advanced at 2½ per cent., with balances offering at less than 2¼ per cent. Discount rates were steadier on the approaching close of the Victory Loan lists. In Dublin Imperial Tobacco, Coats, and Dunlop Rubbers were higher, and City of Dublin Steam lower. Generally the tone was irregular.

The Will to Work.

The German National Assembly has ratified the Peace Treaty. German statesmen were anxious to make a favourable impression upon their late enemies by bowing to the inevitable with a good grace; but they were still more anxious to secure the raising of the blockade. Germany wants to settle down to work. She has had her war and lost it. She has sought salvation in the *abandon* of a social upheaval, but during the past few months the consciousness of her people has been awakening gradually to the great truth that nothing but work can save them from destruction. The Germans are a dogged race. Whether their energies are concentrated upon a campaign of "frightfulness," the propagation of a *kultur*, or the development of a new industry, they strain every sinew of their national body to achieve success. Dire necessity is the great impulse which is urging Germany towards her factories and workshops, and all the powers suggest that she is about to make a supreme effort to reinstate herself as an industrial equal among the nations of the world. The task with which she is faced is colossal. She has, in addition to her other financial liabilities, a floating debt of nominally £3,600,000,000. Although her factories are intact and ready to begin work at a moment's notice, the blockade has checked the supply of raw materials. Herr Erzberger proposes to deal with the floating debt by confiscation of war profits, or possibly by a large levy on capital. The blockade is about to be raised; and American enterprise will lose no time in re-victualling the people and replenishing their wardrobes. Thus, in a very short time, we must be prepared for a great industrial revival in Germany. For some years, it is true, her output will be absorbed by her external obligations; but success cannot long be denied to a nation at work, and it would be folly to imagine that German industrial competition is a thing of the past.

The bitter waters of humiliation have acted as a tonic to Germany's economic system, while the sweets of victory seem to have intoxicated the working classes in France, in Italy, and even in Great Britain, and made them forgetful of the hour's great need. The working men in Great Britain are clamouring for State control, about which they know very little. Germany, who also has had her "Sankey Commission"—and, moreover, has many years' experience of nationalisation—has rejected the scheme as obstructive of industrial progress. The German workman has had his fill of Bolshevism; he knows the horrors of anarchy and the pangs of starvation. The British workman, on the other hand, is still playing with the fire which has scorched his German rival. To put the matter in a few words, Germany's people have received a rough, but thorough, lesson in the fundamental facts of political economy—a thing of which our own workers do not seem, even yet, to have mastered the alphabet. America's production is increasing by leaps and bounds while ours remains at a stand-still. American industry will be our most unrelenting competitor in the race to capture the markets of the world. The whole economic and industrial balance of the globe is in process of readjustment. New York will usurp London's proud place as the world's clearing house; America's merchant fleet will monopolise the carrying trade of the Pacific; the factories of the United States will swamp the European markets with every sort of commodity—all these things must inevitably happen unless the working classes in these islands come to their senses.

President Wilson, in a conference with newspaper correspondents, held before his speech in the American Senate, expressed his gratification at the fact that Germany had ratified the Peace Treaty. He also said that the Associated Powers should resume trade with Germany as quickly as possible, in order to re-establish her financial equilibrium. There is no doubt that a boycott of German goods—even were it desirable—is impossible. Obviously, America intends to trade with the new Republic, and it is very necessary that Great Britain shall not allow her Transatlantic competitors to capture the German market. From Germany it is but a step to Russia, and, as soon as American goods establish themselves in Central Europe, British manufacturers will lose some of their best customers. Yet at this most critical moment British production is steadily decreasing. In the struggle for the Shadow of higher wages we stand in grave danger of losing the bone of national prosperity. Soon American ships will be discharging cargoes of woollens and textiles at the Baltic ports. They will return to the States laden with potash, with chemicals, and a hundred other products of German industry, while the mills of Manchester and Yorkshire will be forced to stand idle, because the price of coal prohibits competition. In spite of the obvious will of Germany to work, it is true that she can hardly be regarded as a dangerous commercial rival for many years to come; but let us have no illusions about America. Unless our workers begin to realise the true position of affairs, and settle down to a period of intensive production, Great Britain's industrial and commercial supremacy will yield its pride of place. British brains and British muscles have no superiors, but even they will be of little avail if the will to work is dead.

The Transport Bill.

The Transport Bill's passage through the House of Commons concluded last night, when it received a third reading. Sir R. Cooper and General Page Croft, who from the outset resolutely refused to admit that there was any need for the Bill, or that it could serve a useful purpose, made a final effort to secure its rejection. They challenged a division, and the result was that not a single member could be found to vote against it. The figures—245 to 0—are significant. They show that, whatever differences of opinion there may be concerning matters of detail, none exists on the question of principle. The House of Commons realises that steps must be taken to improve the national transport, and that a drastic system of centralisation, such as the Bill proposes, has become an urgent necessity. As Sir Eric Geddes said, it is the alternative to nationalisation and its attendant evils. Sir Eric dealt with criticisms of the estimated deficit on the working of the railways during the current financial year. His latest estimate is much more cheerful than that which he gave six months ago. In January he predicted that the taxpayers would be called upon to pay a sum of about £109,000,000. Now he believes that, in consequence of certain economies, the amount will not exceed £68,000,000. It is to be hoped that this expectation will be fulfilled. Sir Eric Geddes gave an outline of his programme for the next two years. He proposes to eliminate competitive railway services and to enforce the common use of rolling stock. By these means he hopes to increase the carrying capacity of the various lines. Undoubtedly, the proposal regarding rolling stock will effect economy, but it is doubtful whether the abolition of competition will be to the public advantage. Next he contemplates the "judicious electrification" of certain lines so as to reduce the cost of traction. He will also take steps to develop coastal traffic, which at present is "practically dead" owing to the competition of subsidised railways. As regards docks—concerning which his powers have been, to some extent, limited—he proposes to invite the controlling authorities to confer with the railway managers with a view to securing closer co-operation. Energetic measures will be taken to improve inland water transport on "a definitely thought out system," and the development of roads will be undertaken without delay. Sir Eric does not intend to concentrate the management of all transport undertakings at Whitehall at once, but the special branch which will have charge of roads will be established immediately. He informed the House that he has made all arrangements for the establishment of the different departments of the Ministry, and that appointments will be made so soon as the Bill receives the Royal assent.

Thank the Force.

The second list of subscriptions to the Royal Irish Constabulary Benevolent Fund is published to-day. Its substantial total will hearten Sir Hutcheson Poe in his good work, and will be a real encouragement to all the members of the Force. The organisers of sedition and outrage realise that the Constabulary is the main-stay of law and order in Ireland. They are sticking at no effort to daunt its courage and impair its magnificent devotion. The assassin's revolver, savage assaults by organised gangs, and—perhaps, the most cruel weapon of all—the social boycott are being employed in this infamous campaign against fellow-Irishmen. In large areas of the South and

E COST OF LIVING.

RLIAMENT AND "PROFITEERING."

BINET FORMULATING PROPOSALS.

Butcher asked the Prime Minister, in e of Coalfrom yesterday, whether, in the abnormally high prices of woollen l garments, he would order a searching be made into the cost incurred and e paid at every stage of the production distribution of these articles, beginning with materials and ending with the finished e sold to the consumer, in order to what profits were made by the various through whose hands these articles n their way to the consumer.

Bridgeman—The Government have the es of clothing under consideration, but yet in a position to make a statement.

Butcher—In view of the high prices of eal, food, and other commodities, will e Government consider the advisability of constituting an inquiry with regard e with a view to stopping "profiteer- bringing down prices?

Bridgeman said that was a question Government.

Butcher—May I ask the leader of the e to these high prices of all these ties came about?

ar Law—This is a subject which has ging time the attention of the Government Cabinet very frequently. It is not a to deal with. We are formulating s and hope to be able to announce them

ingham—Will the leader of the House e for debate on the subject?

ar Law—I have no objection, but I very much whether it will help us at We can formulate a scheme we shall be laying the House the information

TEERING" BY RETAIL TRADERS.

e Butcher, replying to Mr. Higham, n offence punishable with imprison- or a fine. The Board of Food had information that 31 such were imposed last year.

Higham—In view of what is happen- Italy, is anything being done to take steps to similar things in this country?

ply was given.

FOOD PRICES.

E QUESTION OF "PROFITEERING."

rious increase in household mainte- ntained by the proposed addition ton in the sugar, almost prohibitive ease in the price of cheese, the exceptional public attention on the food question, and the fact by the last few days have shown that ssed the Cabinet in its extreme in Dublin, and indeed all over the , there has been a general outcry the Government still further to advance particularly in view of the fact that ations are now on the market a and when supply is consider excess of the actual requirements of ndon. The Government have defied their attitude and whose supply is consider ntrolled by the Board of Commons as soon to prove that at present a factor oth ble to Government action is responsible for its h at present the price of best Australian ham is 1s 8d per lb. with a rise of 2d per lb. on the figure at the end of August. During the last week all ese articles have risen in price, and the Government have the power to take drastic action, but I very much doubt if they have the courage to exercise it.

Hogan—Will the Government have the information published in the Press as to the profits made by the various firms dealing in these articles?

Bridgeman—The Government have the power to obtain the information, but I very much doubt if they have the courage to exercise it.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE PEACE AND THE WORK OF PEACE.

President Ebert and the German National Assembly have ratified the Peace, which, however, will not be formally complete until the Allies and Associates have ratified it too, observes *The Times*. Even then, as President Wilson reminded his hearers in his first speech to American soil after his return, the work of peace will have only begun. The attitude of German statesmanship, of the Weimar Assembly and of the German Press plainly suggests that Germany will do nothing to help us with this easy. We wish for the best, and we shall continue to hope for it, but our hopes cannot open into an assurance, or even into confidence, so long as Germany has proved by a prolonged period of straightforward and honest effort that she has renounced from her heart all chauvinistic and immoral doctrine that gave the scraps of paper.

COAL INCREASE EXPLAINED.

The Paris Parliamentary Correspondent gives the text of the White Paper to be published explaining the increase of 6s. per ton in the price of coal. He will, he says, contain the figures of miscellaneous tables which the Coal Commission have submitted to the Council of Ministers. *La Justice Sociale*, *La Justice Sociale Journal*, together with correspondence relating to the calculations up to date. The White Paper, he says, will explain the reasons which made it at the beginning of the year impossible to remedy the deficiency on the working of the mines, and will show on the basis of the estimated production of 26 million tons, would be about £46,690,000. This is a ton of output. It will be seen that the estimated deficiency on the work- ing of the mines in the present price of coal is maintained unaltered, will be increased by 50d. a ton. The Government have the choice between two alternatives. The passing of this clause would put our coal industry on a small margin. This is not all, for the Government is at the present moment faced with the question of finding out-lead to begin with, the retail price of coal will be increased by 6s. a ton all over the country. This uniformity, however, will not apply to free delivering in the coal districts. The foreshadowed an early increase in railway rates, and coal consumers in Dublin and other areas remote from the coal districts will then have to bear still higher charges. It will be explained in the White Paper that the Government has decided to increase the price of coal by the last few days have shown that the Government has decided its extreme unpopularity, and indeed all over the country, there has been a general outcry against the Government still further to advance the price of coal, particularly in view of the fact that the increases are now on the market a and when supply is consider excess of the actual requirements of London. The Government have defied their attitude and whose supply is consider controlled by the Board of Commons as soon to prove that at present a factor oth ble to Government action is responsible for its h at present the price of best Australian ham is 1s 8d per lb. with a rise of 2d per lb. on the figure at the end of August. During the last week all these articles have risen in price, and the Government have the power to take drastic action, but I very much doubt if they have the courage to exercise it.

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HOLLAND AND THE EX-KAISER.

The Times Political Correspondent in Paris says that a reply has been received to the note sent by the Council of Four to the Dutch Government, calling attention to the necessity for close supervision of the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince. The Note was sent just before the Dutch Ministry was recently reported to have resigned. The Dutch reply is described in terms which are considered in Conference circles to be unnecessarily curt. It is to the effect that Holland intends to fulfil all her international obligations, of the scope of which she is fully aware, and she requests the fullest liberty of action in the matter of the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince. The Note was sent just before the Dutch Ministry was recently reported to have resigned. The Dutch reply is described in terms which are considered in Conference circles to be unnecessarily curt. It is to the effect that Holland intends to fulfil all her international obligations, of the scope of which she is fully aware, and she requests the fullest liberty of action in the matter of the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince.

THE OLD UNIVERSITIES.

The announcement that the Government have decided to appoint Royal Commissions to inquire into the conditions of Oxford and Cambridge will cause no surprise, says *The Times*. The two Universities have not come through the trial of war unscathed, and, if they are to be leading forces in the renaissance of English education, they must build their strength upon their own points are understood the better. In the end, we believe that the Universities will be able to give a good account of their stewardship, and that in most respects they will prove to be worthier of sympathy than of censure.

THE GUILDHALL AND THE KING.

The Lord Mayor of London announced at the meeting of Common Council yesterday that the King and Queen had fixed Tuesday, July 29th, for their visit to the Guildhall to receive an address from the Corporation in commemoration of peace.

General Pershing will be received at the Guildhall on Friday, July 18th, and presented with an address and a sword of honour.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HEALTH.

The Prince of Wales had a good night on Wednesday, and he continues to improve. The Prince visited him yesterday morning.

INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

At an Investiture at Buckingham Palace yesterday the King bestowed about 350 decorations, including three Victoria Crosses.

COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.

THURSDAY, JULY 10TH.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper and Sir Thomas Gaffard have arrived at the Lodge.

Mrs. Ruby Thorpe, elder daughter of the late Mr. A. J. Mundella, has died at Lichfield, aged 70. Lady Charnwood is her only surviving child.

THE ONLY HOPE OF MANKIND.

MR. WILSON AND THE LEAGUE.

ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

The Press Association's Washington Correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday, says—President Wilson, in presenting the Peace Treaty with Germany to the Senate this afternoon, declared that the League of Nations had become a practical necessity and an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order which the framers of the Treaty proposed to set up in the world. The fact that the Covenant of the League of Nations was the first substantive part of the Treaty to be worked out and agreed upon, while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier. The President then reiterated the pride of the United States entered the war, and the part played by the Americans in securing the final victory. Describing the efforts of the Peace Conference to make the final triumph of freedom and right a lasting triumph, he said that old entanglements of every kind stood in the way, and the promises which Governments made to one another in the days when might and right were confused, and the power of the victor was without restraint, and the engagements, which create enmities and dispositions of territory and extensions of sovereignty that might seem to the interests of those who had power to insist upon them, had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by, and these could not always be honourably brushed aside. It was not easy, he continued, to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for the time be bitter; but, with very few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influences, illegitimate purposes, and conflicting ambitions of international counsels and expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

President Wilson did not attempt to explain specific peace terms, and his address was almost wholly devoted to the League of Nations and American isolation. The President said—There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world Power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us—whether we should accept or reject the confidence of the world. The war and the Peace Conference have already answered that question, and nothing but our mistaken action can alter it. At the end of the great war every enlightened judgment demanded that, as whatever cost of independent action, every Government that took thought for its people, or justice, or ordered freedom, should lend itself to the new purpose, utterly to destroy the old order of international politics. Statesmen might see difficulties in accomplishing this purpose. The President continued, but the people could see none, and would brook no denial. The League of Nations, he added, was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under the new Treaty of Peace, but was the only hope of mankind.

President Wilson declared that as far as Germany was concerned the work of the Peace Conference stood complete. The difficulties encountered were very many, he said, and sometimes they seemed insuperable. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations' interests, which directly and indirectly affected almost every nation in the world without many minor compromises. The Treaty, as the result of this, is not exactly what we would have written; it is probably not what any one of the national delegates would have written. I think that it will be found, however, that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable, nowhere cut to the heart of any principle. No sooner did the Conference squares, so a whole, with the principles agreed upon as the basis of peace, as well as the actual terms embodied in the international situation, which have to be faced and dealt with as facts. He added that he would presently lay before the Senate the special Treaty with France, the terms of which link with the present Treaty.

BREACHES OF PRECEDENT.

When President Wilson took the Peace Treaty to the Senate, says Reuter's Washington Correspondent, it was the first time that a President of the United States had presented a Treaty personally, and the first time that a message of presentation was read with the President's door open to the public. Another precedent so expected to be violated was that the Senate orders the Treaty to be printed immediately for public circulation.

The situation confronting the President is one of many and vital possibilities. With every Senator present or paired, when the final ratification roll call is taken the Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant must receive a two-third majority—that is, 64 votes.

The first test came when the President's opponents attempt to include various reservations. For this only a simple majority of 49 votes is required. The Administration leaders claim that 46 of 47 Democratic Senators, and at least eight Republicans, will vote against any reservations regarding the League, while the Republicans allege that all 49 Democratic Senators and from two to ten Democrats will support many reservations expected to be proposed. Both sides, however, admit that the twenty Senators who have not taken a decided stand will give varying support to various proposals.

THE PRESIDENT AND TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Before going to the Senate on Thursday afternoon, says a Reuter message, President Wilson had a conference with the Washington correspondents at the White House. He said that he believed that the American troops should remain on the Rhine until the Germans delivered all the materials required under the Peace Treaty and the agreement with France separately, as he was unable to predict the time when it will be ratified at Germany's ratification of the Treaty, and felt that the Associated Powers should resume trade as quickly as possible in order to permit Germany's financial rehabilitation.

President Wilson felt that the United States could play a generous part in the reconstruction of Europe, but indicated that this should be accomplished on some sound basis of credit rather than by direct Government aid. Discussing the peace negotiations at Paris, the President informed the correspondents that the League of Nations Covenant would be included in every Treaty negotiated at the Peace Conference. In each case it was understood to take up the position that a two-thirds majority would be required to adopt any Senate reservation in ratifying the Peace Treaty, but the opponents have been claiming that only a simple majority would be required.

THE SHANTUNG DECISION.

A resolution introduced by Senator Borah in the Senate on Thursday requested President Wilson to submit a copy of a letter which is said to have been written to him by General Bliss, on behalf of himself, Mr. Lansing, and Mr. White, protesting against the decision of the Peace Conference regarding Shantung.

The moment of departure had come.

PREMIER AND THE VICTORY LOAN.

The Prime Minister has sent the following message from Gretna Green to the Victory Loan Committee on Saturday. I urge everyone to try and do his best to raise the money. The heroism and sacrifices, afloat and ashore, which enabled us to win the war, and the whole-hearted support of the Loan is the least form our gratitude can take. Let us demonstrate to the world that the patriotism of the whole country has not been exhausted even by its colossal efforts in the war.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S ARMY.

In an official despatch, dated Omsk, July 2nd, Admiral Koltchak announces that the retreat of his Army has come to an end. During the retreat the losses suffered were inconsiderable.

RAILWAY DISPUTE SETTLED.

The Press Association says that the dispute between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Caledonian Railway Company was settled yesterday morning on the basis of a 48-hour week and the allowances for meal times. The dispute between the Great Northern Railway and the National Union of Railwaymen remains unsettled.

It is believed that the Government may intervene in the Great Northern dispute. Mr. Hodges, Assistant General Secretary of the Union, visited the Board of Trade yesterday, while his executive was sitting at Sheffield.

GERMAN PROFESSOR AND CORK MUSICAL APPOINTMENT.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Cork Municipal School of Music was held last night to consider applications for the post of Head Master and Professor of Traditional Music. Only one application for the position was received. This was from Mr. Karl Hardebeck, of Belfast, and was written altogether in Irish. The letter had to be translated into English for the Committee.

Mr. J. L. Fawsit moved, and Mr. Coughlan seconded, that the application be considered. The Lord Mayor moved that it be deferred, and the position be re-advertised.

After a long debate, the Lord Mayor's motion was carried by one vote.

THE PEACE.

RATIFICATION BILL.

LAST SCENES AT WEIMAR.

Telegraphing from Weimar on Wednesday the Press Association's Correspondent says:—The first reading of the Peace Treaty Ratification Bill being ended, there was a pause of three-quarters of an hour to allow the parties to consider the motion of the German National People's Party. The debate on the second reading lasted only one hour, but it was extremely animated. The German National People's Party were accused of pursuing party aims in submitting their resolution.

Herr Schiffer, ex-Minister of Finance, expressed lively regret that the motion had been introduced, as in his opinion it was only calculated to produce fresh confusion. All Democrats must vote against it. It was so clear that the extradition procedure demanded in the Treaty was an infraction of international law, that no fresh pronouncements by experts was necessary. Neither did it correspond with Germany's dignity to raise a question to which the Entente had already once replied with refusal.

Herr Groeber, speaking on behalf of the Centre Party, associated himself with almost all that Herr Schiffer had said, and accused the German Nationals again the loud applause of almost the whole House, of "wanting to cook their thin party soup with the fire of this motion."

Herr Schuels (Bromberg), who protested against this remark, could scarcely make himself heard amidst the noisy anger of the House.

Herr Loebe (Democrat) said—The Right Party has no right to appeal to justice. They would have served the Fatherland best if they had kept silence.

Herr Dittmann, President of the German Nation People's Party, then managed to pacify the members by declaring that there had been no intention to take the House by surprise or to mislead it.

Herr Haase (Independent Socialist) and Herr Heinze (German People's Party) also briefly opposed the German Nationals motion, which was eventually rejected, only about 20 voting for it.

This ended the second reading.

No objection having been raised, the third reading was then proceeded with, the ballot continued, but the people could see none, and would brook no denial. The League of Nations, he added, was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under the new Treaty of Peace, but was the only hope of mankind.

President Wilson declared that as far as Germany was concerned the work of the Peace Conference stood complete. The difficulties encountered were very many, he said, and sometimes they seemed insuperable. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations' interests, which directly and indirectly affected almost every nation in the world without many minor compromises. The Treaty, as the result of this, is not exactly what we would have written; it is probably not what any one of the national delegates would have written. I think that it will be found, however, that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable, nowhere cut to the heart of any principle. No sooner did the Conference squares, so a whole, with the principles agreed upon as the basis of peace, as well as the actual terms embodied in the international situation, which have to be faced and dealt with as facts. He added that he would presently lay before the Senate the special Treaty with France, the terms of which link with the present Treaty.

BREACHES OF PRECEDENT.

When President Wilson took the Peace Treaty to the Senate, says Reuter's Washington Correspondent, it was the first time that a President of the United States had presented a Treaty personally, and the first time that a message of presentation was read with the President's door open to the public. Another precedent so expected to be violated was that the Senate orders the Treaty to be printed immediately for public circulation.

The situation confronting the President is one of many and vital possibilities. With every Senator present or paired, when the final ratification roll call is taken the Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant must receive a two-third majority—that is, 64 votes.

The first test came when the President's opponents attempt to include various reservations. For this only a simple majority of 49 votes is required. The Administration leaders claim that 46 of 47 Democratic Senators, and at least eight Republicans, will vote against any reservations regarding the League, while the Republicans allege that all 49 Democratic Senators and from two to ten Democrats will support many reservations expected to be proposed. Both sides, however, admit that the twenty Senators who have not taken a decided stand will give varying support to various proposals.

THE PRESIDENT AND TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Before going to the Senate on Thursday afternoon, says a Reuter message, President Wilson had a conference with the Washington correspondents at the White House. He said that he believed that the American troops should remain on the Rhine until the Germans delivered all the materials required under the Peace Treaty and the agreement with France separately, as he was unable to predict the time when it will be ratified at Germany's ratification of the Treaty, and felt that the Associated Powers should resume trade as quickly as possible in order to permit Germany's financial rehabilitation.

President Wilson felt that the United States could play a generous part in the reconstruction of Europe, but indicated that this should be accomplished on some sound basis of credit rather than by direct Government aid. Discussing the peace negotiations at Paris, the President informed the correspondents that the League of Nations Covenant would be included in every Treaty negotiated at the Peace Conference. In each case it was understood to take up the position that a two-thirds majority would be required to adopt any Senate reservation in ratifying the Peace Treaty, but the opponents have been claiming that only a simple majority would be required.

THE SHANTUNG DECISION.

A resolution introduced by Senator Borah in the Senate on Thursday requested President Wilson to submit a copy of a letter which is said to have been written to him by General Bliss, on behalf of himself, Mr. Lansing, and Mr. White, protesting against the decision of the Peace Conference regarding Shantung.

The moment of departure had come.

PREMIER AND THE VICTORY LOAN.

The Prime Minister has sent the following message from Gretna Green to the Victory Loan Committee on Saturday. I urge everyone to try and do his best to raise the money. The heroism and sacrifices, afloat and ashore, which enabled us to win the war, and the whole-hearted support of the Loan is the least form our gratitude can take. Let us demonstrate to the world that the patriotism of the whole country has not been exhausted even by its colossal efforts in the war.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S ARMY.

In an official despatch, dated Omsk, July 2nd, Admiral Koltchak announces that the retreat of his Army has come to an end. During the retreat the losses suffered were inconsiderable.

RAILWAY DISPUTE SETTLED.

The Press Association says that the dispute between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Caledonian Railway Company was settled yesterday morning on the basis of a 48-hour week and the allowances for meal times. The dispute between the Great Northern Railway and the National Union of Railwaymen remains unsettled.

It is believed that the Government may intervene in the Great Northern dispute. Mr. Hodges, Assistant General Secretary of the Union, visited the Board of Trade yesterday, while his executive was sitting at Sheffield.

GERMAN PROFESSOR AND CORK MUSICAL APPOINTMENT.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Cork Municipal School of Music was held last night to consider applications for the post of Head Master and Professor of Traditional Music. Only one application for the position was received. This was from Mr. Karl Hardebeck, of Belfast, and was written altogether in Irish. The letter had to be translated into English for the Committee.

Mr. J. L. Fawsit moved, and Mr. Coughlan seconded, that the application be considered. The Lord Mayor moved that it be deferred, and the position be re-advertised.

After a long debate, the Lord Mayor's motion was carried by one vote.

RISE IN COAL PRICES.

ANXIETY IN DUBLIN.

EFFECT ON THE POOR.

VIEWS OF TRADERS AND SHIPOWNERS.

It is difficult to judge whether the announcement that the Government have decided to raise the price of coal by 6s. a ton to the consumer has caused more surprise than indignation amongst those who will have to pay the increased demand, but there is no doubt whatever that it has brought about a condition of perturbation generally, and anxiety in the homes of the poor especially. In Dublin yesterday the offices of coal merchants were congested by applicants for supplies, and the eagerness to place orders became so emphatic and the number of prospective buyers so large that the merchants decided to close their offices at one o'clock. People waited in queues in the hope of booking orders at present prices, and found that it was impossible even to make sure of obtaining a supply at all, and the orders that were taken were accepted, it is understood, subject to the existing price on the date of delivery. It is felt that the workers of Dublin will have to confront most serious problem in connection with the unexpectedly large advance.

CROSS-CHANNEL FREIGHTS.

We are informed on excellent authority that it is improbable that there will be any increase in cross-Channel freights in consequence of the higher cost of coal. The amount of coal consumed on a cross-Channel trip, say, between the Mersey and Belfast, a 500-ton steamer would be about twenty-five tons, and the increase of six shillings per ton on this amount would represent a total of £7 10s. The climate spread over a cargo of 500 tons would mean, roughly, threepence halfpenny per ton on the quantity of coal on the trip. This is by reason of the smallness of the amount, and of the agitation which has been carried on for some time for a reduction of freights, it is not considered likely that shippers will seek to raise their charges beyond their present level.

IRISH LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. William O'Brien, Secretary to the Irish Labour Party, gave his views on the situation yesterday, when, in an interview, he said that the increase would inflict great hardship on the poor. It was easy to see that it was a move by large monopolists and capitalists, through their agents, the Government, to discredit nationalisation of the coal mines, for which an overwhelming case had been made at the Coal Commission. Mr. Smillie and his colleagues, however, could be relied upon to see that it missed fire. It had been clearly shown at the Commission that huge "profiteering" had taken place in the coal industry, and that the increase in the price of coal was not justified, and tended further to inflate the profits of coal-owners. The only remedy was for the people to step in and take control of this important industry, and until they did so they need not look for redress. The increase was on a larger basis possibly than would be justified by anything about a decided reaction, and of forcing the people to grapple with the menace of monopoly immediately. There could be no prosperity in any country so long as the vital industry of coal was in the hands of private exploiters.

EFFECT ON ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

An important consideration in connection with the increase in the price of coal is the question of power purposes. Mr. L. J. Kettle, City Electrical Engineer, expressed the opinion yesterday that a rise of 6s. a ton in the price of coal would mean an increase of approximately one-fifth of a penny per unit in the cost of electricity, and added that they may have some question whether or not the Electricity Committee would have to revise the scale of charges for current, because the prices were fixed money for 10 years from the date of the Act coming into force. The Corporation were under the impression that on sound financial basis, without aiming at big profit-making. It was the object of the Committee to keep their rates as low as possible, and they were alarmed by the same charged for fruit and vegetables, the authorities fixed maximum prices. They had to strike a balance, and this method may prove a palliative for the moment, but it obviously cannot be carried very far. Messrs. Guinness's Brewery, Limited, fathers with other foodstuffs—grain and meat; and the Social Democratic Party has issued a leaflet pointing out that while they paralyse railway traffic and in the common phrase, only "cutting off their nose to spite their face." Yet in the next paragraph of the paper it read that the pupils of the secondary schools—that is presumably a comic relief—are starting a strike of their own, with all the apparatus of pickets and placards. There is a strike that already embraces about 20,000 boys.

SCIENCE AND THE WAR.

GREAT AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT.

Some of the scientific problems of the war and their solutions were referred to in the discussion at the Royal Society's Wilde Lecture Theatre on the development of aircraft design application during the war, mentioned that the development of civil aviation would now make for new fields. The Aero Club of America, to Captain Lionel Lindsay, Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Canada, and Lieut.-Colonel Geoffrey Hamilton-Scott, Secretary of the Royal Aero Club, had been appointed by the Peace Conference to supervise the execution of the Treaty with Germany. Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed as British representative.

THE EX-KAISER.

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf's* Berlin Correspondent cites the *Post*, as stating that the "League of Nations Union" has addressed a petition of the personal freedom and life of William II." has addressed an open letter to the ex-Kaiser, inviting him to return to Germany.

GERMAN STRIKES.

20,000 BOYS INVOLVED.

Writing from Cologne on July 8th, the Press Association's Correspondent says:—It is impossible to puck up a German paper to-day without finding a strike to be settled. The latest outbreak. To-day it is Hamm, Munster, Essen; to-morrow Hamburg and Hanover; the next day Munich Gladbach again, and the day afterwards in Berlin decide on closing all trade. So it goes on, and there seems to be no likelihood of the position easing. The railway strike, which began on Monday, is now in its fifth day, and although they damp down the fires of insurrection at one place than they burst out in another. The problem of securing food is a definite one, modelled on the lines of what used to happen a few months ago in Dusseldorf and the industrial region. The food supply is being determined, Government troops are drafted into the places to protect the workers or to check the rioting and plundering. This has happened in the case of Essen, where the troops are attacked by the mob, which does its best to disarm them and seize their weapons for its own use. Sometimes, if the detachment is a small one, the mob succeeds, and reinforcements have to be brought in to fight a cull war on a small scale.

Yesterday, in Hanover, the troops resisted and used their weapons in self-defence. So severe results in the way of casualties. So the crowd turned its attention to attacking the various prisons in which the strikers were held, and in one case where the guard suffered themselves to be disarmed. An odd story that seems to repeat itself again and again. The Government authority, armed with all the regular accompaniments, is the imposition of martial law, and perhaps withdrawn, under the pressure of a general strike, sporadic fighting, and, finally, the temporary dying down of the embers while the same story repeats itself elsewhere. The food supply is becoming alarmed by the same charged for fruit and vegetables, the authorities fixed maximum prices. They had to strike a balance, and this method may prove a palliative for the moment, but it obviously cannot be carried very far. Messrs. Guinness's Brewery, Limited, fathers with other foodstuffs—grain and meat; and the Social Democratic Party has issued a leaflet pointing out that while they paralyse railway traffic and in the common phrase, only "cutting off their nose to spite their face." Yet in the next paragraph of the paper it read that the pupils of the secondary schools—that is presumably a comic relief—are starting a strike of their own, with all the apparatus of pickets and placards. There is a strike that already embraces about 20,000 boys.

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R 34's HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

At 6.40 on Thursday morning the Air Ministry made the following announcement:—"R 34 left Roosevelt Field, Long Island, at 11.57 p.m. on Wednesday, New York time, for East Fortune, Scotland.

An Exchange Mineola telegram says:—R 34 made a short trip over New York before proceeding on her homeward voyage.

The Air Ministry has received information that the position of R 34 at 8 a.m., Greenwich time, was 40.47 N., 70.30 W.

At 8 a.m. American time, R 34 sent a wireless telegram to Washington stating that at 11.10, Greenwich time, the position was 40.15 N., 65.50 W.

The Wireless Station at Otterciff, Maine, received at 11.16 a.m. the following message from R 34:—"Now doing 60 miles. Your signals very clear. How far are we now?"

The Air Ministry announces that a message received from the R 34 gives her position on Thursday at 4 p.m. (G.M.T.) as 42.00 N., 60.50 W. The message concludes—"Doing 60 knots. All's well."

A New York telegram, dated Wednesday, says:—It is stated by the officers of R 34 that if the weather continues fine on the east return by the southern route across the ocean, and if the winds in England permit, she will fly from Scotland to London, so that the climatic conditions in the North Atlantic were bad for R 34, though she did what was expected of her. The trip will occupy forty periods of mail for England on her return voyage, including two gold medals, awarded by the Aero Club of America, to Captain Ernest Pratt, chief pilot, Lieutenant-Commander Sir W. Brown, Sergeants Turner and Anders will replace wireless operators, and the steward Stowaway Ballantine in the crew, on her return flight.

FARM LABOURERS' DISPUTE.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN COUNTY KILDARE.

The Labour trouble is still spreading in Co. Kildare, and farmers are beginning to be anxious about the hay harvest, which is now in full swing. Several large fields of hay in Ballymore-Eustace, the property of Mr. George Wolfe, D.L., were thrown down on Tuesday, and scattered broadcast on the fields, owing, it is alleged, to his having given his men notice to lock-out.

Our Naas Correspondent says:—The gravity of the situation created in County Kildare by the dispute between the Farmers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union was soon accentuated within the past few days. The entire country is now involved, and there is virtually a complete stoppage of work, which cannot but have the most serious consequences should it be prolonged. So far it would appear that a number of farmers have repudiated the action of the Farmers' Union in declaring a lock-out, and have refused to serve notice on the men employed. They are members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The picketing of farms is being carried out, and in some cases police are also patrolling in the neighbourhood of the farms affected. Offers by the farmers of 2s. an hour for haymaking are not meeting with success.

The latest development may, however, be expected if a conference which is being arranged between the Farmers' Union and the Transport Union is successful. Should it be so, the men will be called upon to resume work at the old rate of wages, pending the result of the conference. The Transport Union will be represented by Mr. Larkin, M.P., and Mr. Farren, Secretary of the Union, and the Farmers' Union by Mr. Duggan, M.P., and Mr. Hayden, Secretary of the Union.

Our Athy Correspondent states that inquiries made on Wednesday at the Athy offices of the Transport Workers' Union show that in the immediate district 161 men and women have gone on strike as a result of the lock-out notices issued to them by their employers, as the instance of the Co. Kildare Executive of the Farmers' Union. In all, it is calculated that the unemployed labourers connected with the Transport Union in South Kildare total 210.

At the meeting of the Athy Board of Guardians on Wednesday the matter of the dispute and the congestion made that a conference should be held between the Executives of the Farmers' and Labourers' Unions, with a view to effecting a settlement.

The Clerk, Mr. M. E. Doyle, referring to the cause of the present Labour troubles, said that the Guardians of Kildridge, Athy, and the labourers struck work without notice on certain farms. On Wednesday some farmers, it is stated, withdrew the lock-out notices.

DISQUIETING INCIDENTS IN COUNTY MEATH.

Extraordinary measures were taken by agricultural labourers who are on strike in South County of Dublin on Wednesday morning large numbers of them posted themselves on the coach roads to Dublin, and at Kilmessan, Drumree, Batterstown, and Dunboyne they stopped motor cars to prevent stock being sent to Dublin by farmers who are parties to the dispute. Cattle and sheep were driven off the roads by force, and only in cases where a permit from the local Strike Committee was produced were the animals allowed to be loaded. The names of these permits were taken by the police, who were on duty at the time. It was stated that if stock did get through from the country districts of Dublin, the men were members of the union, would refuse to handle it. Goods were also held up, except in cases where a permit had been issued. A total boycott regarding food supplies is in operation, and shopkeepers in the towns mentioned have been warned that the penalty for supplying food to strikers present was the withdrawal of the decision to conform to the demands of the Transport Union.

On a farm near Donabate, a lady, who was told to bring back two horses which were being led to a field where non-union men were employed, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot.

The party who approached her withdrew, but, returning, compelled the non-union workers to cease work.

It is stated that the strike will have a very serious affect on agricultural operations in the district.

DUBLIN LABOUR DISPUTES.

It is understood that the Lord Mayor of Dublin intends to hold a conference in connection with the threatened strike of grave-diggers employed at Mount Jerome and Glasnevin cemeteries, and that the strike, which was to take place to-morrow, has been postponed.

A conference between representatives of the Dublin United Tramways Co. and the workmakers, and of the firm has been arranged on the subject of increased wages, and is to be held in the office of the Ministry of Labour.

BASIS OF CALCULATION.

WHITE PAPER TO BE ISSUED.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Mr. Adamson said—May I ask the President of the Board of Trade if he will issue a White Paper before the coal debate on Monday as to the basis of calculation upon which the Government decided to increase the price of coal by 6s. per ton? (Cheers.)

Sir Auckland Geddes—Instructions have already been given for such a paper to be prepared for circulation. (Cheers.)

APPREHENSION IN BIRMINGHAM.

The proposed increase in the price of coal has caused grave apprehension among Birmingham manufacturers, who are already handicapped by the high costs in combating foreign competition. On the Iron Exchange business was dislocated, producers withdrawing quotations for the time being. Bars of £11 per ton at pit mine, and of at least 30s. in finished iron were foreshadowed. The Municipal gas undertaking estimates that the additional cost of coal will be £240,000 per annum, and that an increase to ordinary consumers of at least 4xpence per 1,000 cubic feet will be imperative.

MONDAY'S DEBATE.

A meeting of the Emergency Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Coal Committee was held at the House of Commons yesterday. The chairman of the Committee, Mr. Smillie, presided. The following notice has been published by the Superintendent and Secretary of the Northern Area Coal Controller:—"Coal is hereby given to all coal consumers that merchants can only accept orders for despatch when coal is available, and for delivery in rotation at current prices on date of delivery."

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MENTIONS FOR SERVICE.

IRISH NAMES IN THE LIST.

The following is a continuation of Sir D. Haig's Despatch of the 16th March, 1919, substituting names deserving of special mention:—

GRENADIER GUARDS.—Gort, Capt. and Bt. Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) J. S. S. F. V., Visc., V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., 1st Life Gds.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Hannay, Lt. (T. Capt.) W. M. S.R.), Gough, 13501 Sgt. H., 4th Bn.

IRISH GUARDS.—Alexander, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) The Hon. R. K. L. G., D.S.O., M.C., Bruce-Jones, the Hon. R. R. L. G., D.S.O., M.C., Edcars, 2nd Lt. W. S., Gds., attd. 1st Bn., Phillips, Lt. R. E. (S.R.), attd. 4th Bn., Gds. M.G. Regt.; Rayson, 2nd Lt. J. C., 1st Bn.; Polak, Maj. Hawkins, 2nd Lt. J. D. S., D.S.O., M.C., 1st Bn.; Reid, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) J. L., O.B.E.

Atkinson, 11329 Cpl. (A/C.Q.M.S.) H. G., 1st Bn., attd. Gds. Inf. Employ. Coy., Lab. Corps; Bannister, 6145 Sgt. A., 1st Bn.; Beck, 2407 Sgt. J., 1st Bn.; Donovan, 10874 Sgt. P., 1st Bn.; Edmonds, 2nd Lt. H. G. M., 2nd Bn., attd. 1st Bn.; Murphy, 3585 C.S.M. G. M., 1st Bn.; Phillips, Bn. Sowerall, 17 Gorman W., 1st Bn.; Phillips, 6264 C.Q.M.S. D., 1st Bn.; Qualle, 9162 Gdsman, H., 1st Bn.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Fearn, Lt. (T./Lt.-Col.) D. H. R., Gds. Bn.

GRENADIER GUARDS.—Hall, Lt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H. D., 4th Bn., attd. 6th Bn.

ROYAL SCOTS.—Murray, Lt. (T./Lt.-Col.) D. M., 2nd Bn., attd. 6th Bn.

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.—Hughes, Lt. (A./Capt.) H. M., 3rd Bn., attd. 9th Bn.; Mackie, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. M., 3rd Bn., attd. 9th Bn.

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.—Barrett, Lt. (T./Lt.-Col.) C. J., D.S.O., 1st Bn.; Bell, Lt. (A./Capt.) T. E., 1st Bn.; Collins, T./Capt. G. E., 5th Bn.; Thornton, 18540 Sgt. A., 1st Bn.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.—Hamilton, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) G. A., 4th Bn. (T.F.), attd. 6th Bn.; Johnson, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. (T./Maj.) W. H., 4th Bn. (T.F.), attd. 6th Bn.; Kelly, 20599 Pte. W., 2nd Bn.

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.—Athies, Lt. (A./Capt.) C. A., 4th Bn. (T.F.); Atkinson, Lt. (A./Capt.) G. M., 2nd Bn., attd. 1st Bn.; Dixon, 268081 Sgt. G., 1st Bn.; Kelly, 20599 Pte. W., 2nd Bn.

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.—Rigby, Lt. (A./Capt.) W. H., 4th Bn. (T.F.), attd. 1st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., 1st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 5th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 6th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 7th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 8th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 9th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 10th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 11th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 12th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 13th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 14th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 15th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 16th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 17th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 18th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 19th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 20th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 21st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 22nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 23rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 24th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 25th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 26th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 27th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 28th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 29th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 30th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 31st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 32nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 33rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 34th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 35th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 36th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 37th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 38th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 39th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 40th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 41st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 42nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 43rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 44th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 45th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 46th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 47th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 48th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 49th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 50th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 51st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 52nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 53rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 54th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 55th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 56th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 57th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 58th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 59th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 60th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 61st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 62nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 63rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 64th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 65th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 66th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 67th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 68th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 69th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 70th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 71st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 72nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 73rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 74th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 75th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 76th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 77th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 78th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 79th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 80th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 81st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 82nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 83rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 84th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 85th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 86th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 87th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 88th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 89th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 90th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 91st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 92nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 93rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 94th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 95th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 96th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 97th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 98th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 99th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 100th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 101st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 102nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 103rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 104th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 105th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 106th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 107th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 108th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 109th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 110th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 111th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 112th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 113th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 114th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 115th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 116th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 117th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 118th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 119th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 120th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 121st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 122nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 123rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 124th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 125th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 126th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 127th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 128th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 129th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 130th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 131st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 132nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 133rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 134th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 135th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 136th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 137th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 138th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 139th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 140th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 141st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 142nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 143rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 144th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 145th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 146th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 147th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 148th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 149th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 150th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 151st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 152nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 153rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 154th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 155th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 156th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 157th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 158th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 159th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 160th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 161st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 162nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 163rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 164th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 165th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 166th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 167th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 168th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 169th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 170th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 171st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 172nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 173rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 174th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 175th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 176th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 177th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 178th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 179th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 180th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 181st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 182nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 183rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 184th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 185th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 186th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 187th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 188th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 189th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 190th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 191st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 192nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 193rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 194th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 195th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 196th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 197th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 198th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 199th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 200th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 201st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 202nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 203rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 204th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 205th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 206th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 207th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 208th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 209th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 210th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 211th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 212th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 213th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 214th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 215th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 216th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 217th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 218th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 219th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 220th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 221st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 222nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 223rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 224th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 225th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 226th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 227th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 228th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 229th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 230th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 231st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 232nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 233rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 234th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 235th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 236th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 237th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 238th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 239th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 240th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 241st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 242nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 243rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 244th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 245th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 246th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 247th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 248th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 249th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 250th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 251st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 252nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 253rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 254th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 255th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 256th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 257th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 258th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 259th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 260th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 261st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 262nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 263rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 264th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 265th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 266th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 267th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 268th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 269th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 270th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 271st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 272nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 273rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 274th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 275th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 276th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 277th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 278th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 279th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 280th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 281st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 282nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 283rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 284th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 285th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 286th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 287th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 288th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 289th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 290th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 291st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 292nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 293rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 294th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 295th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 296th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 297th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 298th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 299th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 300th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 301st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 302nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 303rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 304th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 305th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 306th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 307th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 308th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 309th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 310th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 311th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 312th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 313th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 314th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 315th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 316th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 317th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 318th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 319th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 320th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 321st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 322nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 323rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 324th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 325th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 326th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 327th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 328th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 329th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 330th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 331st Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 332nd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 333rd Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 334th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 335th Bn.; Rigby, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., M.C., 336

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO, COATS, AND DUNLOP RUBBERS HIGHER.

There was again a good deal of interesting business done on the Stock and Share Market, though the general volume of business was small, and considerable fluctuations were recorded. Favourable changes include an advance in Bonds of Ireland Stock on the dividend statement, a rise in Imperial Tobacco, Coats, and Dunlop Rubber Ord. Shares, with improvements in City of Dublin Steam Packet, Eagle Oils, and Dublin United Tramways Ord. The Funds were busy and higher on the week. Bank Stock and Leinster Bank shares were neglected, but firm. Guinness opened firm, but the Ord. recovered. Rails were dull. Midland Great Western 4 p.c. Debs. fell 5. Sellers were about for Drapery Shares, and Marconi Shares were less firm.

Irish War Loan 5 p.c. repeated 93½. Irish Free 3½ p.c. recovered 4 to 64½, the 3 p.c. fell 2 to 52½, but Consols fell 4 to 52⅛. Bank Stock rose 4 to 220, Leinster Bank 1 to 20½. Hibernians were 1 to 2 firmer.

Guinness alone quoted. The Ord. opened at 58½, but rallied to 59. Of the Pref. fell ¼ further to 114.

Of the Corporation Stock fell yet another ½ to 77½. Dublin and South-Eastern 4 p.c. fell 1 to 77½, and Midland Great Western 4 p.c. to 17½, 6½, and Spanish 1 to 64.

Dublin United fell 4 to 51, and the Pref. show no recovery at 10½. Of the 5 p.c. Debenture Stock, 1919, 1 was done earlier at 95. Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Ord. fell ½ to 2½, but Dublin Steam Packet Shares, McBirneys fell 3s. 9d. to 8s. 9d., and Arnott Ord. ½ to 64s.

Of the Manufacturing Shares, Coats fell ½, but Dyers fell 6d. to 43s., and repeated 90s. Calico Printing 1 to 18½, and Lever "A" Pref. 1 to 98.

Of the other business done, Imperial Tobacco improved to 99s. on Mexican Eagle Oils fell 5s. to 3l. 5s., Kern River Oils realised 3l. 5s., and Shell Transports and Trusts sold at 6½, and Furness Withy fell 1 to 98.

The Irish Ltd. was not issued owing to the

LONDON STOCKS HOPEFUL.

EFFECT OF THE RISE IN COAL PRICES.

The importance of the Stock Exchange underlying conditions were shown by the rush of gilt-edged investors to the Stock and Share Market on the big increase to 6724 millions for the past week in the total of deposits owned to the influx of cash from all quarters among general satisfaction. The announcement of a rise in the immediate future in Home Railway and Industrial securities in City of Dublin Steam Packet, Eagle Oils, and Dublin United Tramways Ord. The Funds were busy and higher on the week. Bank Stock rose 4 to 220, Leinster Bank 1 to 20½. Hibernians were 1 to 2 firmer.

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The Irish Ltd. was not issued owing to the

MINING SHARES.

LOW-PRICED KAFFIRS IN DEMAND.

FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

No official notification concerning the arrangements for the payment of the 5 per cent. dividend on the profits of the best markets has been received, but it is believed that all will be in connection was very generally practically no one ever saw that a meeting had been held, and the possibility that the final payment to the scheme. According to dealers, the Government will be made by the end of the month. The result with the Governor of the Bank of England and Sir Edward Holden, Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited, and Arnott Ord. ½ to 64s.

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The Irish Ltd. was not issued owing to the

INDUSTRIALS DULL.

ON THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.

In general prospects opened up by the impending rise in the price of coal, which must have a material effect in many important industries, and dealings upon the Miscellaneous market were on a fairly active scale. Cosmos, Whitby, and Dorman, Long and Steel group, Gas Stocks, and a few other lighting issues. For the same reason the same class of shares affected were Cements, Clay and Coal Stocks, and a few Iron and Steel Shipbuilding issues. For the same reason there were further advances in Engineering shares, while the decline in Argentine Rails showed further progress, many net losses of 2 to 3 or more on balance. Nos. Paulos drooped to 5⅛.

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OILS IRREGULAR.

OWING TO PROFIT-TAKING.

BUSINESS ON A REDUCED SCALE.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Rather less animation was observable in the Oil Share market yesterday, and, after a firm opening at about the overnight levels, the leaders and other favourites became reactionary under profit-taking, which was followed by a recovery. Final prices showed some irregularity, but movements generally were not of much importance. Among the leaders, Shells moved between 8A and 6½, closing at the latter price, an improvement of ⅛. Shells will be quoted ex the dividend of 5/- to-day. Mexican Eagles, which rose at one time to 8⅝, and fell back on profit-taking to 8¼, were last quoted at 8⅛, a loss of ⅛ on balance, while the Preis moved down ¼ to 8¾. Eagle Oil Transport Pref. recovered ⅛ to 6⅛. Burmahs remained a firm market at 12⅝. British Burmahs gave way at one time to 2, but hardened to the overnight level of 2¼, while British Borneos improved ⅛ to 1⅜. Assam Oils further declined ⅛ to 1⅛. Anglo-Egyptian B, after a firm opening, fell to 5⅛, but Venezuelan Oil Concessions recovered ⅛ to 4⅞, and Lobitos remained at 4⅛. Kern Rivers receded on profit-taking, a decline of 1/- being recorded at 21/9. Further rises of English Oilfields were responsible for a fall of ⅛ to 2⅛. Trinidad issues remained dull, Trinidad Central losing ⅛ at 2⅞, and Trinidad Oilfields 6d. at 13/6. Oil Trusts again met with a fair business, the price being advanced 6d. to 3/6. Among Russians, Spies came into demand in the afternoon on rumours of favourable news from the property, and rose 6d. to 14/-, and Ural Caspians recovered ¼ to 2¼, but Chelekens declined 6d. to 14/-, and New Grozny also lost 6d. at 8/6. Suvoroff Tamans fell 6d. to 13/6. Closing prices:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	+ or −
Anglo-Maikop	7/0	7/0	
Anglo-Egyptian "B"	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
Anglo-Persian	1⅛	1⅛	
Assam	2	1⅞	−⅛
Baku	8/0	8/0	
British Burmah	2¼	2¼	
Burmah	12⅝	12⅝	
Bibi Ethat (10/-)	2	2	
Chelekken	14/6	14/0	−6d.
Emba	7/-	7/-	+3d.
Kern River	22/9	21/9	−1/-
Lobitos	4⅛	4⅛	
Mexican Eagle Cem	8¼	8⅛	−¼
Mexican Eagle Pref	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
North Caucasian (10/-)	24/6	24/6	
New Caucasian (10/-)	6/0	6/0	
Roumanian Consol.	23/9	25/0	+3d.
Russian Petroleum	2/0	2/0	
Schibaieff	8/6	8/6	
Spies (10/-)	13/6	14/0	+6d.
Shell Transport	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Suez Ord	7/6	7/6	
Tampico Panuco Pr. Ord.	9⅞	9⅞	
Trinidad Leaseholds	⅞	⅞	
Trinidad Oilfields	19/0	18/6	−6d.
Ural Caspians	2⅛	2⅛	
Venezuelan Oences	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛

RUBBER SHARES STEADY.—The price of rubber is a little higher on balance at 1/9½ per lb. The great activity in Otis has attracted so much attention during the past week that Rubber Shares have had to take a back seat. Duiness and neglect ruled in the share market during the first few days of the week, and prices were inclined to crumble away, but a distinctly firmer tone developed yesterday, and although no great amount of business has been put through, quotations of the leading lines have fully recovered to the levels of last Thursday. Thus, Anglo-Dutch at 50/-, Java Investment at 39/3, and Rubber Trust at 39/9, are all a trifle higher on the week, while Vallambrosa are 6d. up at 21/9. Base Kidoel are 6d. bid, and Bukit Kalang have gained ¼ at 72/6. Java Unlisted are steady at 28/6, and Java Para have improved to 36/-. Johore Lands, after dipping ⅛, have recovered to 32/6. K.M.S. are also better at 50/-, and Kuala Selangor have spurted to 25/6 upon the announcement that reserves will be capitalised, giving the shareholders a bonus of one share at par for every two shares now held. Langat Java have fallen back to 42/6, and Mooply Valley are also lower at 46/6, while Malayalam have eased to 40/-. In the Siamese section, Anglo-Java are down 2d. at 9/-, and Bikam are a trifle lower at 44/6. Kavia Java are wanted at 8/4d. Tandon Asiatic are 10/6 bid, and Merbau have hardened a little at 3/11 bid. Sungkai Chenser are better at 12/9, but Straits Bertam have weakened to 7/-. Waverley have been active at rather lower prices, but have now recovered to 6/7½ buyers. Bukit Tambun (Cocenuts) have been changing hands between 2/7½ and 2/9½. In the Borneo section very little business has been in progress, and a dull tone has prevailed. Lok Kawi have changed hands around 22/-, and Manchester N.B. around 31/-. Sablas are also lower at 20/6, but Tenom Lesp in demand between 50/- and 51/-.

CLOSING PRICES.

The quotations in the following tables were made up at an earlier hour than, and may, therefore, vary to some extent from, those given in our comments:—

MINING SHARES.

Aurora West	9-16d	Johannesburg Invest.	
Amal. Zinc	1/4+⅛	Jupiter	29/6+1/d
Blaiughar	8/9−3d	Jumbo	5/6+3d
Brit. Bk. Hldgs.	⅞−⅛	Janfar	1/4+⅛
Bk. Hill. Pro.	1/3+6d	Knights	1/4+⅛
Burma Corp.	7d+⅛	Knights Derp.	10/-+1/-
Bantjes	5/6+1/-	Do. Central	7/6+6d
Rwana M'Kubwa	6/-+3d	Kwall	9/6+6d
Brakpan	1/-+⅛	Lofi	13/9+3d
City & Sub.	1/-+⅛	Lake View	19/6−3d
Con. Min. Selec.	1/-+1/-	Modder Dep.	7/-+⅛
Central Mining	9/-+⅛	Mount Lyell	1/-+4d
Con. Langlaagte	21/-+6d	Nongu	19/9−3d
City	1/-+⅛	Nashualland A.	16/-+6d
Cloverfield	11/-+6d	Nourse	1/-+⅛
Chartered	23/-−3d	Paris Trans.	3/10+1/d
Dagraffontein	26/6+3d	Premier, Rhod.	7/-+4d
De Beers Pref.	14/-+⅛	Randfontein	17/9−3d
El Oro	23/6−3d	Rand Mines	1/4+⅛
E. Rand Prop.	6/6+6d	Rhod. Bk. H.	13/3+3d
E. Rand Estate	22/6+6d	Rio Tinto	50/-+1
Falcon	14/3+3d	Santa Gertrudis	30/-+1/3
Fanti Cons.	9/6+3d	Simmer & Jack.	5/3+3d
Gold Coast Amal.	2/6+1/-	South Bukeru	13/3−3d
	2s/4+1/d	Tin Areas	11/6
Geduld	2/-+⅛	Union Corp.	18/6+6d
Geo. Bank	5/-+6d	Vereeniging	27/3−3d
Goldfields S.A.	2/-+⅛	Wolhuter	4/6+6d
Gr. Min. & Fin.	6/9+3d	Witwaters. Deep.	4/9+⅛
Gold Mines Inv.	2/9−3d	W.A. Mahog.	1/-+⅛
Gold Trust	1/-+⅛		

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch	50/-+5d	Lanadron	33/-+6d
Anglo-Java	6/-−1d	Langen Java	42/6−1/3
Batu Tiga	30/7+6/6	Malayalam	40/7+7/-
Bekoh	4/6d+2d	Perak R. Plant.	6/9+3d
Bukit Mert.	4/11-6d	Pilmoor	61/9+1/9
Bukit Kalang	72/6+6d	Port Dickson	4/3−1d
Cheroneese	3/9+6d	Rub. Est. Cent.	32/6+1/9
Dunlop	7/6−3d	Rubber Trust	39/9−6d
Dalok	3/9−6d	Sungkai	4/1+2d
Kanar Para.	6/-−1/3	Tandjong	6/-−⅛
Kamuning	4/1+5d	Vallambrosa	21/10½+4½d
Kembok	6/3−1½d		

HOME RAILS.

Gt. Northern	84-½	Lon. & N.W. ass.	87 Pref.
Do. Int. Ctf.	10¾ ¼	Metropolitan	26⅞
Do. Def.	57 ½	Do. Pref.	54½
Gt. Western	130¾ ¾	Do. Debenture	73¼ ¼
Gt. Central Def.	81½ ¼	Midland Def.	81 ¾
Gt. Eastern	54½ ¼	Do. Pref.	78¼ ¼
Gt. N. Pref.	86⅝ ⅛	N. East Con.	69¾ ¼
Do. Def.	46 ¼	Do. 4½ Pref.	84 ¼
Gt. Western	84½ ⅝	Do. 4½ Pref.	84 ¼
Hull & Barnsley	49½ ½	Sth. Eas. Def.	34¾ ¼
L. & N.W.	90¾ ⅛	Do. 5 Pref.	82 ¼
L. & S.W.	81 ¼	Taff Vale	81 ¾
L. & Y.	74½ ⅛	Unit. Elec.	3¼ ⅛
Lon. Brighton	83 ¼	Do. 4½ Pref.	84½ ¼
		Do. 6 p.c. Deb.	100 ¾

MISCELLANEOUS

Aerated Bread	4¾ ¼	Im. Tobac. Ord.	99 ⅛ 101 0 + 2 6
Armstrong	34⅜ 3/8	J. Brown	27 6 27 6 − 0 3
A. Pr'd Cum.	7½ 8⅛ − ⅛	do. (Debt).	72½ 73 ¼
do. Pref.	81 ⅜	Kent Coal	7 ⅛ 8 ⅛
Barns Con. Def.	1⅛ ⅞	Kynoch	1⅝ ⅜
Brt. Pr'd. Cnv.	87 0 91 0 − 1 0	Lipton	21 0 22 0
Do. Def.	15⅛ 15¾	Do. Pref.	19¼ 19¾
B.A.A. Mex.	1⅝ ⅛	Lyons	4¾ ¼
British Oil Co.	1⅛ 1⅜ + ⅛	Magadi Soda	1⅛ ⅛
Bruner Mond	1⅝ ¼	Maypole Def.	1⅜ ⅛
Cammell Laird	55 ⅛ 55 ⅜	Mond Nickel	3 ¼
Cargo Fleet	21 0 21 6 + 0 6	National Bk.	27 0 28 0
Coats	89½ ⅝ − ⅛	Pahang	16 6 17 0
Courtaulds	10⅛ ⅜	Prudential	7⅛ ⅜
Dist. Cons.	20 0 20 6 − 0 6	Pease Partn.	12 ¼
Cunard Ord.	3 ⅛ − ⅛	P. & O. Def.	320 40 + 5
Dorman Long	73 ¼	Prov. Mutual	1⅞ ⅛
Cloverfield	11 − 6d	Royal Mail Ord.	16⅞ ⅜
Chartered	23⅜ − 3d	Do. Pref.	14⅛ ¼
Dagraffontein	26 6 + 3d	S. Durham	91 ½
De Beers Pref.	14 + ⅛	Un. Stan. N.Z.	26 6 + 1 0
El Oro	23 6 − 3d	Vickers	34 9 35 6 − 0 9
E. Rand Prop.	6 6 + 6d	Ward & co. p.c.	4½ ¼
E. Rand Estate	22 6 + 6d	Unif. Steel	74 9 75 3

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

Can. Pacific	185 87+1/3	Brazil Rail	6⅜
Grand Trunk	8½ ⅜	B. Ayres G.S.	65⅝ 6¾ − ⅛
do. 4p.c. Gar.	49⅜ 49⅝	B. Ayres Pac.	89¼ 81¾ − ⅜
do. 1st Pref.	51 4	B. Ayres A.W.	66¼ 68⅛
do. 2nd Pref.	39 41	Cen. Arg'tine.	59¼ 60 − ⅜
do. 3rd Pref.	21 2	Cent. Uruguy	69 71
do. 4 p.c. 1st.	56 5	Entre Rios	24 4
do. 5p.c. Deb. stg.	99 101	do. 5pc. Pref.	74 6
Antofa. Pf. Or.	86 6	Mex. Rails	30⅜ 31⅛
do. Def.	122 5 − 2	do. 6 p.c. Pf.	55 7
Argen. G. W.	66 2	Ar. Gt. So.	87 6
Armour's Toys	42 5	San Paulo	168 0 − ½
Bahia Blanca	60 2	Un. Havana	79 81
do. 4½ 2nd Deb.	66 8		

TELEGRAPHS.

A. Amer. Def.	7⅞ ¼	Marconi Can.	16 6 17 6
Marconi	4⅛ ¼ + ⅛	do. Amer.	30 0 31 0 − 0 6
do. Pref.	4⅛ ¼ + ⅛	do. Spanish.	13 6 14 0
do. Marine	3⅛ ¼ + ⅛		

* Ex rights. † Ex Div ‡ Ex bonus.

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following dealings among active stocks and shares were "marked" in London yesterday:—

Consols—32½, ¼, ½, ⅝, ¼, ½, ¼, ½, ¼, ½

DOCKRELL, LIMITED.

PROPERTY AUCTION WEDNESDAY, JULY 23RD.

AT 1.15 O'CLOCK, AT OUR
PROPERTY SALEROOMS, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

FIVE SMALL COMPACT MODERN HOUSES,
10, 11, 12, 13, & 14 SHANGANAGH ROAD,
DRUMCONDRA.

Each House contains a sittingroom, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, long garden. They are let at £50 and £28 per annum (the present rents). Nos. 10, 11 and 12 are held for 500 years, at £5 8s. 0d. per annum; Nos. 13 and 14 are held for 500 years at £3 12s. 0d. per annum. F.U. Valuation, £15 each. The Houses can be inspected by appointment. The Houses will be sold in one lot or separately, subject to a Head Rent of £1 16s. 0d. each.

CHARLES F. MATHEWS, Esq., Solicitor, 38 Dame street.

19 CASTLEWOOD PARK, RATHMINES.

BEING SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

A semi-detached two-storey, non-basement House on this favourite and quiet road, convenient to trams and shopping. Accommodation—2 reception rooms, with folding doors, 4 family bedrooms, maid's room, kitchen, hot bath, 3 w.c.s, garden. The keys are with the Auctioneers.

Head rent, £5. Lease for ever.

Messrs. THOS. GERRARD and CO., Solicitors, 25 Westmoreland street.

26 RAYMOND ST., S. C. ROAD.

BEING SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

A semi-detached, double-fronted House, with red brick front, and no basement. It contains dining-room, drawing-room, breakfast room, kitchen, and scullery on the basement level; upstairs there are 3 bedrooms, and large bathroom with geyser; hot and cold water laid to bath and to scullery supply; copper boiler and cylinder, with copper connecting pipes. In the yard there is a wash house, sanitary accommodation, and coal house; brick built stable, with 2 loose boxes and hay loft over; c&f shed.

Head rent, £5 10s. 0d. Lease, 999 years. Valuation, £18.

The House can be inspected at any time in order to view from Auctioneers.

Messrs. HORAN and DEVINE, Solicitors, 12 Dame street.

4 HARGREAVE TERRACE, TERENURE ROAD.

BEING SOLD WITH POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

A soundly built House on the main road. Accommodation—5 reception rooms, 4 family bedrooms, maid's room, large bathroom, hand basin, hot and cold supply, hot linen press, copper cylinder and boiler, good kitchen, scullery, pantry, side and rear entrances, long garden. Possession will be given the first week in September.

The House is in very good condition throughout, requiring practically no expenditure. Can be inspected any forenoon after 11 o'clock, or by appointment. Key next door, No. 5 Hargreave terrace, under lease for 800 years, from 1879, subject to £16 10s. 0d., but indemnified against, one moiety thereof by No. 3, leaving the net head rent £8 5s. 0d. Cess proportion to Poor Rate.

Messrs. LARKIN and CO., Solicitors, 51 Dame street.

ARDGANAGH AND GLENCAR, MERRION ROAD, BALLSBRIDGE.

OPPOSITE THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY GROUNDS, AND AT THE CORNER OF SANDYMOUNT AVENUE.

A pair of handsome, semi-detached, modern type Residences, of imposing appearance, in a most convenient and popular situation, within 20 tram fares of City. Each House contains all that is required for a Residential Private Hotel.

The two Houses will be sold in one lot, or Ardganagh (which is vacant) will be sold separately.

Each House contains 4 reception rooms, 6 family bedrooms, and servants' accommodation; hot bath, good garden, and Ardganagh has a motor garage, with dwelling rooms over.

The property is held for a term of about 125 years unexpired, subject respectively to £6 and £12 10s. 0d. per annum. Ardganagh being vacant, and can be inspected at any time, there being a caretaker in the house. Glencar can only be seen by appointment, during let at £100 per year, tenant paying taxes. Possession can be had 1st February, 1920.

Messrs. MATHESON and PRENTICE, Solicitors, 60 Dawson street.

No. 33 WALTHAM TERRACE, BLACKROCK.

BEING SOLD WITH POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

A desirable semi-detached House, pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from tram and train, containing 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, servant's room, good garden. Held on lease for ever 60 years, subject to £10 per annum. F.U.V. £40. Keys at Beaumont opposite.

Messrs. MATHESON and PRENTICE, Solicitors, 60 Dawson street.

22 RATHMINES ROAD.

BEING SOLD WITH POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

A desirable House, in main road and tram line, containing 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, hot bath, garden, and stabling. Held on long lease, only subject to £5 per annum. F.U.V. £48.

Messrs. MATHESON and PRENTICE, Solicitors, 60 Dawson street.

FURNITURE AUCTION THURSDAY, JULY 24TH.

29 RATHMINES ROAD.

HAVING SOLD THE HOUSE WE WILL SELL THE ENTIRE FURNITURE.

In situ—Upright Cottage Piano (Collard and Collard), in Rosewood Case, as new. Walnut mirror-back Cabinet Sideboard, Set of 6 Mahogany frame Dining Chairs, Set of 4 ditto, Walnut frame Couch, Arm, Divan, Wicker, and Rocking Chairs, Mahogany Pedestal Dining Table, do. Fall-leaf Table, Walnut China Cabinet, Whatnots, 4 Carved Walnut Occasional Chairs, Mahogany Cabinet, Inlaid Walnut Oak Table, Walnut and inlaid Chiffonier, Overmantelette, Grandfather Clock, Mahogany Hall Stand and Chair, Axminster Stair Carpeting, Brass Floor Lamp, Brass and Brass-mounted Fenders, Brasses and Coal Vases, Set of Fire Irons, Brass and Iron Double and Single Beds, Hair Mattresses, Feather beds, Mahogany and other Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Tables, Washstands, Commodes, Toilet Mirrors, Mahogany Furniture and Bedsteads, Pillows and Bed Linen, Blankets, Pairs and Bed Curtains, Glass and China, Step Ladder, Bath Chair, Kitchen Furniture, Linoleum, Kitchen Utensils, Lawn Mower, Garden Implements, Barry Lawn Mower, &c., &c., from

10 o'clock on view on Tuesday, 22nd inst., and 11 o'clock on day of Sale.

To prevent overcrowding there will be a charge of 6d. for admission on the day of Sale.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY, 1919.

PROFESSIONAL RESIDENCE, WITH POSSESSION,
76 HARCOURT STREET.

HELD UNDER LEASE FOR 999 YEARS FROM 1836 AT £10 2s. 2d.

W. J. HOLDEN has received instructions to SELL the above Premises by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the AUCTION ROOMS, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET, on the above date, at one o'clock. The Premises which have been occupied by a Dentist for the past 26 years, are situated a few doors from the standard Hotel, in the best part of Harcourt street, and should be suitable as a professional or fancy residence, private hotel, club house. The house contains 4 reception rooms, dining-room, study, 5 bedrooms, servant's room, 2 bathrooms, with hot water supply; tiled kitchen, with fine close range; scullery, pantries, etc. Electric light throughout, and commodious new drainage. There is a detached garden at rear; also small yard, with coach house and stabling. Tenderness entrance to Peter's creek lane. The rear windows overlook Lord Iveagh's gardens. Immediate possession will be given the purchaser. There are certain fittings in the house which a purchaser may have at a valuation if desired.

Conditions of Sale from

JOHN H. CALLAN and SON, Solicitors, 1 Suffolk street.

Further particulars, Orders to View, etc., from

W. J. HOLDEN,
AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

HAY AUCTIONS EFFICIENTLY CONDUCTED.

LETTINGS OF AFTERGRASS EFFECTED.

FARM STOCK SOLD IN ANY DIRECTION.

HAZLEY & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, BLACKROCK.
ESTABLISHED OVER SIXTY YEARS.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED BY JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, GRAFTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. TELEPHONE NO. 65.

HAZLEY & CO.'S SALES.

TUESDAY NEXT, 15th inst., COLLEGE'S, DRUMCONDRA.
10 COCKS PRIME HAY
(well saved, without rain), and
1 ACRE PROMISING OAT CROP.
Sale at 12 o'clock.
ON SAME DAY AT 1.30 O'CLOCK,
WOODVIEW, KILLINEY HILL, DUNDRUM.
ABOUT 1¼ ACRES OF WHEAT,
Grown from the best Hammerhead Seed.
Terms at Sale.

HAZLEY & COMPANY,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
BLACKROCK.

HAY.

SUBSCRIBER is instructed by Major Ernest Bellaney to
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY, 12th JULY,
At Two o'clock,
At BACKWESTON FARM (near Lucan),
100 COCKS FIRST and SECOND CROP,
Terms at Sale.

J. N. WARDELL,
AUCTIONEER, CELBRIDGE.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION

EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES INVITED.

R. & J. WILKINSON,
40-41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

GARDEN, ETC., CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 7).

VEGETABLE Plants, 50 post free: Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Red Cabbage, Cauliflower, Autumn Giant and Early London Cauliflower, Lettuce, Leek, Onion, Onion Sets, 100; Savoy, Coleworts, Lettuce, Early Cabbages, 2s. 100. Parsley, Sage and Thyme, 2. doz. Potatoes (Early Rose), 1 lb. (enough for family), 1s. 6d., carriage paid; cash with order.—Manager, Lambay Stud, Donabate.

MACKEY'S GENUINE SEEDS
OF PROVED GERMINATION
FOR SUMMER AND AUTUMN SOWING
Seedsmen to the Trade, Limited, with Coloured Plate.
MACKEY'S Coloured Plate, Illustrated Catalogue, post free, with 1s.; Early Champion, Improved Kentish, Intermediate, Late Market, Late Prize, Autumn and Enormous, Selected Stocks, Match Matchless, Cheapside, Lisburnense, Chairmans Abundance, 8s. 4-cwt. free.
SPLENDID Mixed Spring Cabbage and Dwarfkale, 8d. oz.; trimmed, post free.—Miss Hilliard, Featherbed, Enniscorthy.
WANDOTTE or Leghorn Pullets Wanted Spring; state price.—Trench, Connilly, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.
WANTED, 3 dozen Irish Eggs weekly, Dublin; price guaranteed.—Box 1667, this office.
WHITE Leghorn Cockerels, January, 15/-; pedigree stock, April, 7/6.—Mrs. Dunne, Dunsoghly, Dunsoe, Queen's Co.
WANTED, Black Minorca Pullets; state price.—Mrs. Kenworthy, Cherbury, Dundrum.
YOUNG Hens for sale, 8/- each.—Stanton, St. Helier's, Melbourne Park, Clontarf.
5 WHITE Leghorn Pullets, 8 months old, 10/- each—5 White Leghorn Pullets, 8 months old, 10/- each—Box 1777.
40 MIXED Chickens, 2 nests old, 80.—H. Smith, Kilcullen.
676 RATHMINES.—"Phone—Albanene Meal, 22/6; Lowestoft Mash, 25/-; Fattening Meal, 25/-; Rose Meal, 6/-; Poultry Meal, 25/-; Sprats' Chicken Foods, Dog Biscuits, etc.—Bagnall Mills, Harolds Cross.

POULTRY, ETC., CONTINUED.

A LYLESBURY Ducks, two months', Drakelinger, 2 Tan Hill, Monkstown.
BIRD Cage, Canaries and Rabbit Trouble, Perfume, Keeps Mice and Cleans all Droppings, Sealed—Lord Street Ground quay. 24x20.
BUFF Orpington Drakes and R.I.R. Cockerels, also Chicken's dessert.—Aitken, Townsend.
CHEESE—Delicious Fresh Cream Cheese, 1s. 6d.; according to size, post free. To be had from Secretary, Women's Farming Association, Surrey House, Dublin.
COCKERELS, Ancona April, splendid strain, 8/- each; also bettises, 5/6.—Tottenham, Rear.
FOR Sale, about 100 Cream Crested Leg Egg Incubators, nearly new.—Apply Manager, N.E. Kildare Co. Oil Society, Straffan.
FOR Sale, large quantity of fillers for egg packing.—Apply, Irish Flour Mills, Office, Cork.
FOR Sale, Andalusian Cockerels, April, stock bird; from high laying strain.—Apply Mrs. Hamilton, Blackrock.
FOR sale, Chickens for table, price 9/- each.—Z 4083, Chickens," this office.
FAT Table Fowl, 6/- each; Duck, 5/-; each, postage. Down House, Aughavalley.
FOR SALE, Strong Pullets, 280 strain; 3 March Cockerels and 17 early April Chickens. Apply stabling Mrs. Gibbon, Rath-william, Waterford.
INDIAN Runner Ducks for Sale, bred from good layers, early 1919 birds, coloured 7/6 each; 14/- pair.—Brandsleigh, Sandycove Park, Leap, Co. Cork.
LARGE Intensive Brooder, 1,000 size, as new, £14 10; used 8/-.—Box 1791, this office.
LADY wants four, eight dozen New Laid Eggs weekly, honest prices, Dublin.—W 1631, the office.
MISS Mooney, Jerusalem artichokes—five Box of 7—Owen Cottage, Old Conna, Bray. Sold 2s. 6d. and 1/3 packets by W. Crawford and Co., Talbot street. Double per post 6d. extra.
NEW Milk Wanted, small or huge quantities, delivered at any Dublin station; good particulars to Kinnaugh and Sons, 91 Heytesbury.
PURE Bred White Leghorn Cockerels Rosebrig, extra handsome, April hatched, 10/- each.—Mrs. Tennyson, Dunsoghly, Finglas.
PURE bred Pullets; also Fat Capons; great winter layers.—Mountcashel, Raymor, Co. Kildare.

POULTRY HOUSES.
FOSTER MOTHERS, BROODERS,
Fitted Stock
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

KENNAN AND SONS, LTD.
FISHAMBLE STREET, DUBLIN

PHEASANTS—Wanted Adults and Pouls, Cocks and Hens; also Wild Ducklings; state full particulars and price.—Box 1, Ringsend, Dublin.
ST. Mark's Poultry Farm, Clondalkin (Telephone 1X3)—Chicks, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns Ancona.
SACRIFICE, worth 10/- each—50 Laying Ducks, Indian Runner, Aylesbury; must clear; 5/- each.—Johnstone Ballsbridge House, Ashtown.
SPLENDID Young Pullets, Silver Wyandottes and Dorkings, 8/- each; trained, post free.—Miss Hilliard, Featherbed, Enniscorthy.
WYANDOTTE or Leghorn Pullets Wanted Spring; state price.—Trench, Connilly, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.
WANTED, 3 dozen Irish Eggs weekly, Dublin; price guaranteed.—Box 1667, this office.
WHITE Leghorn Cockerels, January, 15/-; pedigree stock, April, 7/6.—Mrs. Dunne, Dunsoghly, Dunsoe, Queen's Co.
WANTED, Black Minorca Pullets; state price.—Mrs. Kenworthy, Cherbury, Dundrum.
YOUNG Hens for sale, 8/- each.—Stanton, St. Helier's, Melbourne Park, Clontarf.
5 WHITE Leghorn Pullets, 8 months old, 10/- each—5 White Leghorn Pullets, 8 months old, 10/- each—Box 1777.
40 MIXED Chickens, 2 nests old, 80.—H. Smith, Kilcullen.
676 RATHMINES.—"Phone—Albanene Meal, 22/6; Lowestoft Mash, 25/-; Fattening Meal, 25/-; Rose Meal, 6/-; Poultry Meal, 25/-; Sprats' Chicken Foods, Dog Biscuits, etc.—Bagnall Mills, Harolds Cross.

BIRDS, POULTRY, FISH, DAIRY, &c.

A [illegible] street, with young unmated Cock, cause for 40/-. Large 159 Strand road, Merrion

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ON VIEW THIS DAY.
SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
AND (IN CONTINUATION) ON MONDAY NEXT.

JAMES HILL & SON
WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION, ON BOTH DAYS AS ABOVE,
AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
WITHIN THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED GALLERIES,
10, 11, 12 BACHELOR'S WALK,
A COLLECTION OF
HIGH-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Well made Walnut and Oak Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and other Wardrobes, pairs of Toilet Tables, Antique and other Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads and Bedding, Sideboards, in various woods, Dining Tables, Settles and Sets of Chairs, Easy Chairs, Settees and Sofas.

Brilliant-toned Upright Grand Pianoforte, others by various makers, Cabinet Player Gramophone, Compactophone, Records, Musical Boxes, Drawingroom Cabinets, Centre, Card, and Occasional Tables, Massive Brass Fender Suites, Chippendale style and other Overmantels, Gilt frame Mirrors, large Shop Mirrors, Set of Antique Chairs, Bureaus, Hall Stands and Chairs, Oak Safe, Stand, and Cover to take Safe, 24 x 18 x 18; Specimen Oil Painting, Portrait of a Gentleman, Antique Bookcase, Grandfather Clocks, large Glass Show Case, quantity of Silver and Plated Items, Ornamental and useful China, nearly new Astra-Secretaire Bicycle, Military and other Boots, 2 Field Cameras, Enlarging Camera.

The above Sale will include a large number of Bentwood Chairs, large Mirror, Theatre Benches, with cushions, of interest to concert or picture hall proprietors.

Fuller particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

JAMES HILL & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 10, 11, 12 Bachelor's Walk.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

JAMES HILL and SON have been instructed to SELL ON THE PREMISES,
ON JULY 24TH (THURSDAY),
113 NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD, PHŒNIX PARK,
A LARGE RESIDUE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MACARTHUR & CO.'S SALES

AUCTION THIS DAY (FRIDAY), 1 O'C.

1, 2, 3, 4 CLONMORE VILLAS, BALLYBOUGH ROAD (SINGLY).
1 to 13, 15 to 19 CLONMORE RD., IN LOTS.
2, 4, & 6 ST. PATRICK'S ROAD, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY.
29 DRUMCONDRA PARK.
16 MARGUERITE ROAD.
57 & 59 LEINSTER AVENUE, NORTH STRAND.
WITH VALUABLE BUILDING SITE.
15 ST. KEVIN'S PARADE, S.C.R.

27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 GUILD ST.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 NIXON STREET, SEVILLE PLACE.
21 & 22 BAYVIEW AVENUE,
45 & 47 CABRA PARK. SEPARATELY.
84½, 84a, 85 CORK STREET, IN THREE LOTS.
1 to 11 THOMPSON'S COTTAGES, SUMMERHILL. ONE OR MORE LOTS.
50 ST. IGNATIUS ROAD.
AS HERETOFORE FULLY ADVERTISED.

MACARTHUR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 79 TALBOT STREET

J.F. KEOGH & CO.'S WEEKLY AUCTION

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK.
FIVE MAGNIFICENT PIANOS, ORGAN; THREE MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLE, &c.; MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS (REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE FROM RESIDENCES IN CLONLIFFE ROAD, ETC.),

Comprising—Upright Iron Grand Piano, by Hazelton, New York; Upright Iron Cottage Piano, by Large, Berlin; Upright Iron Grand Piano, by Pierson, London; Cottage Piano, Solid Mahogany Cabinet Grand Soprano Piano; small Organ; Seven-piece Settee Suite, seven-piece Drawingroom Suite, in Tapestry; magnificent Glass-back Mahogany Sideboard, two Chiffoniers, Sets Mahogany Dining Chairs, Mahogany Tea-top Tables, magnificent 40 in. Dumbbings Mahogany Square Table, Card Table, 4ft. Pine Bookcase, 6ft. Walnut Bedroom Suite, with Inlaid Panels, 4ft. 6in. Walnut Bedroom Suite, massive Mahogany Wardrobes, Pine and Painted Wools; Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Walnut Hall Stand, Wicker Arm Chair and Cushion; four Chesterfield Suites, in Oak Hide, Green and Red Velvet, and Tapestry; eight Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-cloth; Sets Mahogany Dining Tables, in Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany; Chairs, in Leather and Hair-cloth; Mahogany Chairs, in Tapestry; three Oak Chairs; Chesterfield; two Mahogany Screw Dining Tables (two 6ft., two 9ft., and one 7ft.); two seven-piece Diningroom Suites, in Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany; magnificent 4ft. Mahogany Bed, with Spring-edge Mattress; 5ft. Walnut Bed, 4ft. 6in. Bed and Spring Mattress; Cot, Pallasses and Hair Mattresses; two Columbia Gramophones and Records; Chancellor, Settee, in Green Velvet; Bedside Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Dressing Tables; Sewing Machines; Mahogany-framed Couch, Stained Toilet Tables and Washstands, Stained Wardrobe (half-bevel), with Scenes and Overmantel Mirror, Mahogany Overmantel Glasses, Chariot Glasses; Paintings and Pictures; Fire Brasses, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Dressers, Meat Safe, Cooking Utensils; Linen Presses; Solid Brass Altar-candlesticks, suitable for Church or Concert Hall; large quantity of Engraved Wine and Whiskey Glasses; about 2,000 yards of Dress-making Materials, suitable for Ladies' Outfitters; Limousine-bodied 5-seater Motor Car, perfect running order; Five-seater Rumbler Motor Car, about 15-h.p., in perfect condition; Wolseley Touring Car, 26/30-h.p., Zenith Carburettor, Bosch Magneto, in perfect running order; Motor Cycle, 6-h.p. V.S. Twin-cylinder, Bosch Magneto, in perfect running order; Motor Cycle Side-Car.

GOODS ON VIEW.

AUCTION COMMENCES 12.30. PIANOS SOLD AT 2 O'CLOCK. MOTOR CARS and CYCLE, &c.

J. F. KEOGH & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS, HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS.

A SPECIALITY SHOP

recognised as selling the better and more exclusive styles in Ladies' Wear.

THE ARCADE
(Quality Tells)

MULLINGAR SUMMER SALE

OUR usual Summer Sale will commence to-morrow and continue for seven days. This Sale is acknowledged by ladies to be a wonderful bargain opportunity—the time to secure something extra for personal wear. There will be choice bargains in Costumes, Frocks, Millinery and Blouses. A special feature of the Sale will be a large stock of Royal Worcester Corsets. Our customers know by experience the super value obtainable in every *Arcade* purchase, and so determined are we to unquestionably uphold the reputation of this Sale that we are marking down all prices to the lowest possible figures.

Cash Sale. - No Approbation.

FURNITURE, MUSIC, PIANOS, &C.

AT Highest Value—James Hill and Son, Barbour's Walk, Furniture Purchasers, Pianos, Antiques of every description.
A AUCTION Furniture—Highest cash offer made by Keogh and Co., Auctioneers, Bachelor's Walk, for Furniture, Suites, Pianos, Antiques, Effects.
A REALLY good piano is in fair tune, Wanted immediately; state full particulars.—Box 1, this office.
A ANTIQUE Grandfather and other Ornamental Clocks wanted; state full particulars.—Harrison, Henry Street.
A BEDROOM suite, Piano, and Sideboard Wanted; no dealers.—Box 1, this office.
A BEDROOM Suite, Bed, Bookcase, and Kitchen Furniture Wanted.—Box 1, this office.
A CHEST of Drawers, Wardrobe, Overmantel, and Side-board Wanted; state particulars.—Box 1318, this office.
A COTTAGE Piano, cash; children beginning. Reply Piano, 1, Dame street.
A EGAN and Co., Auctioneers, 7 Lower Pembroke st., Dublin, Wanted to Purchase, Sell or Furnish.
A FURNISHING—Wanted, Sittingroom Suite, Chairs, Chesterfield Suites, in Oak Hide, Green and Red Velvet, and Tapestry; eight Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-cloth; Sets Mahogany Dining Tables, in Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany; Chairs, in Leather and Hair-cloth; Mahogany Chairs, in Tapestry; three Oak Chairs; Chesterfield; two Mahogany Screw Dining Tables (two 6ft., two 9ft., and one 7ft.); two seven-piece Diningroom Suites, in Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany; magnificent 4ft. Mahogany Bed, with Spring-edge Mattress; 5ft. Walnut Bed, 4ft. 6in. Bed and Spring Mattress; Cot, Pallasses and Hair Mattresses; two Columbia Gramophones and Records; Chancellor, Settee, in Green Velvet; Bedside Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Dressing Tables; Sewing Machines; Mahogany-framed Couch, Stained Toilet Tables and Washstands, Stained Wardrobe (half-bevel), with Scenes and Overmantel Mirror, Mahogany Overmantel Glasses, Chariot Glasses; Paintings and Pictures; Fire Brasses, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Dressers, Meat Safe, Cooking Utensils; Linen Presses; Solid Brass Altar-candlesticks, suitable for Church or Concert Hall; large quantity of Engraved Wine and Whiskey Glasses; about 2,000 yards of Dress-making Materials, suitable for Ladies' Outfitters; Limousine-bodied 5-seater Motor Car, perfect running order; Five-seater Rumbler Motor Car, about 15-h.p., in perfect condition; Wolseley Touring Car, 26/30-h.p., Zenith Carburettor, Bosch Magneto, in perfect running order; Motor Cycle, 6-h.p. V.S. Twin-cylinder, Bosch Magneto, in perfect running order; Motor Cycle Side-Car.
A STRONG Pedestal Sewing Machine, perfect; state full price.—W 1699, this office.
20 DOZEN Lady's Cashmere Hose in Black and Brown; 2/11 each; cost 3/11; clearing at 1/11 at Roberts' Sale.
70 DOZEN Ladies' Cashmere Hose in Black and Brown; 2/11 each; cost 3/11; clearing at 1/11 at Roberts' Sale.

DRESS CONTINUED.

A—LEFT Off Clothing Wanted—Highest possible prices paid for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Left Off Clothing, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth; country parcels promptly attended.
A MOONEY'S—Burke's, the reliable Buyers, pay extra exceptional prices for fashionable Costumes, Men's Suits, etc.—80 Marlborough st.
A ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture, Jewellery, Silver.—Mrs. Wolf, 15 Aungier st.
A ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cohen, 65 Aungier st., gives highest prices for Left Off Clothes, Furniture, etc.; callers to address.

DRESS CONTINUED.

A—LEFT Off Clothing Wanted—Highest possible prices paid for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Left Off Clothing; also Jewellery, Furniture, Antiques of every description.
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DRESS, BOOTS, ETC.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Higgins, 1 Aston's quay, gives highest prices Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothing, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth; country parcels promptly attended.
A MOONEY'S—Burke's, the reliable Buyers, pay extra exceptional prices for fashionable Costumes, Men's Suits, etc.—80 Marlborough st.
A ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture, Jewellery, Silver.—Mrs. Wolf, 15 Aungier st.
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McKEOWN, MacKEOGH AND CO.

1,550 LARGE COCKS PRIME HAY.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 11th JULY, 1919.
OLDTOWN, COOLOCK, at 1.30 p.m., for Patrick Carey, Esq.—250 Cocks Prime First Crop Hay, saved without rain.
SAME DAY.
KILBARRACK (immediately after Mr. Carey's Auction), for John J. Barnwall, Esq.—1,300 large Cocks Prime Third Year Hay, saved without rain.
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 14th, 1919.
PICKARDSTOWN, THE ROOT, at 2 o'clock, for John Quigley, Esq.—50 large Cocks very Prime Third Crop Hay, beautifully saved; and 6 Tons Prime Wheaten Straw.
FRIARSTOWN, TALLAGHT, at 12 o'clock noon, for William Kelly, Esq.—5 Acres Prime Upland Meadow Hay.
SAME DAY.
FRIARSTOWN, at 1 o'clock, for M. Collins, Esq.—10 Acres Choice Old Meadows.
SAME DAY.
BRITTAS, at 3 p.m., for Mrs. Mulreid—8 Acres very fine Upland Meadows.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 16th, 1919.
KINGSWOOD, CLONDALKIN, at 12 o'clock noon, for Miss Walsh—30 large Cocks very Prime First Crop Hay, well saved.
SAME DAY.
BROWNSBARN, CLONDALKIN, at 12.30 p.m., for W. J. Walsh, Esq.—150 large Cocks very Choice Second Crop Hay, saved without rain.
SAME DAY.
ON ADJOINING LANDS, at 1.30 p.m., for John O'Hanlon, Esq.—150 large Cocks very Prime First Crop Hay, beautifully saved.
SAME DAY.
FORTUNESTOWN, SAGGART, at 2.30 p.m., for Mrs. Greene—70 large Cocks very Prime First Crop Hay, saved in splendid condition.
SAME DAY.
AVENUE FARM, at 3.30 p.m., for Patrick Collins, Esq.—150 large Cocks Choice First and Second Crop Hay, saved in splendid condition.
SAME DAY.
SCHOOL HOUSE, at 4.30 p.m., for John Coote, Esq.—20 large Cocks very Prime Old Meadow Hay.
MONDAY, JULY 21st, 1919.
EASTON, LEIXLIP, at 12.30 p.m., for Mrs. Martin—3000 large Cocks, important first and Second Cron Hay and 200 large Cocks very fine Upland Hay, beautifully saved.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH AND CO.
Auctioneers and Valuers, Live Stock Salesmen, Factors, etc.
4 BAYSWATER ROAD, DUBLIN.
'Phone—3.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK
106 MOREHAMPTON ROAD, DONNYBROOK.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 11th JULY, 1919.
AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, CARVING, GRAMAPHONE AND RECORDS, etc., comprising, briefly—Master's Voice 12-inch Gramophone, nearly new, and both used a large quantity of good Records; Chesterfield Couch, in Tapestry; Pair of Inlaid Sheraton Easy Chairs and Drawing-room Occasional Chairs, Antique Carved Chippendale Tea-top Table, Inlaid Sheraton Sofa Table, Oak Drawers, and Occasional Tables, Inlaid Mahog. Revolving Bookcase, Fine Donegal Axminster, and Persian Rugs, Inlaid Mahogany and Satinwood Bonheur du Jour, Inlaid Mahogany and Satinwood Writing Table